

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' *Journal*

AFFILIATED WITH
THE AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOR

APRIL 1954



Today our newspapers scream headlines of death and destruction that can be wrought by the H-bomb. It is fitting that at Easter time — the season of peace — that we pause for a moment and say a prayer for our country and all the countries of the world, and the men whose tremendous task it is to guide them.

Prayer

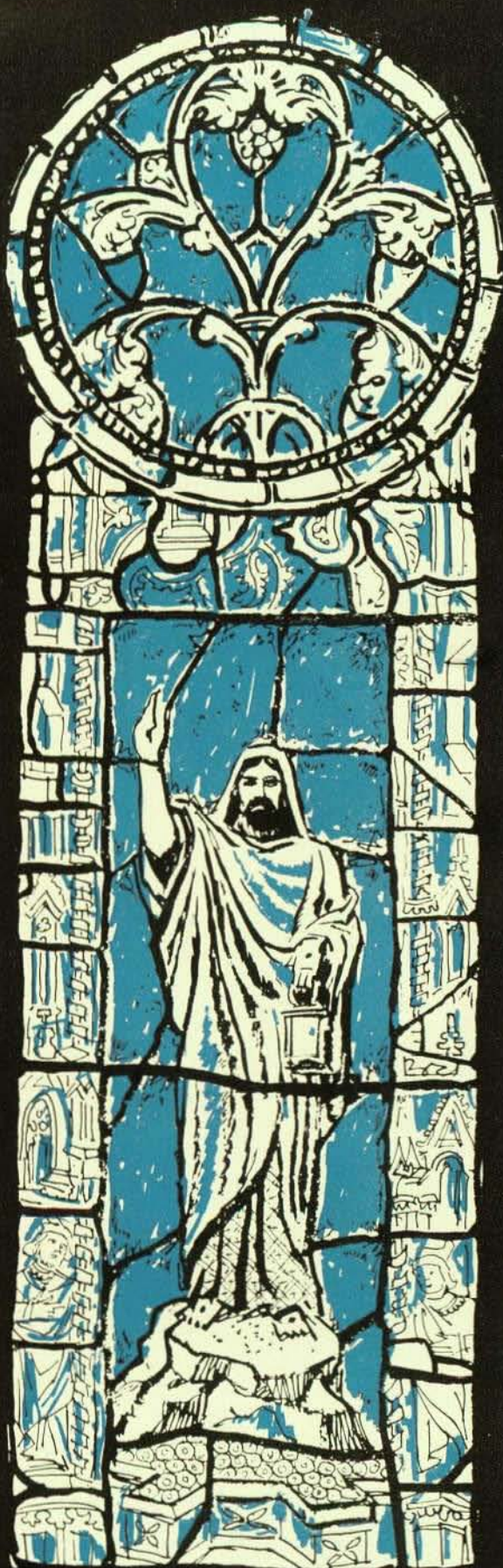
OUR FATHER, Who art in heaven, Thou who created the world we live in with all its glories, help us, help us now.

From the store of natural resources with which Thou hast endowed the countries of the world, and out of the tremendous ability Thou has lent to the minds of men, now has created a weapon so strange and so powerful and so terrible in its force that it can destroy the world.

Help us, O God, to know what to do with this monster we have created. Guide our leaders and the leaders of the other countries of the world so that they may seek and find, peace instead of destruction, security instead of fear, and love instead of hate.

Preserve our nations and our people, Lord, and teach us all, humility and tolerance and love. Make us to know and to accept in joy, that Thine and Thine alone is the power and the kingdom and the glory.

Amen.



The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD



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VOLUME 53, NO. 4

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APRIL 15, 1954 is a day that will live long in the memory of the many men and women who love our Brotherhood. For on that day, a man who has devoted 40 years of his life to the work of the International Brotherhood, tendered his resignation and passed the reins of leadership to another, a man who likewise has devoted the major portion of his life to the IBEW cause. We bring you a summary of the events which took place in the International Office on April 15.

At 11 o'clock, the International Executive Council convened in the Council Chambers at I. O. headquarters. In addition to the Council, there were a number of guests present, representatives from labor and industry, contractors, utilities, clergy—various segments which are concerned with the operation of our Brotherhood.

Resignation is Read

The Secretary of the Executive Council, H. H. Broach, read President Tracy's letter of resignation, in which he set forth his reasons for retiring at this time. (His letter is printed in full elsewhere in the JOURNAL.) Then Mr. Broach read certain sections of the Executive Council Minutes, which recorded

Installed as International President



President Emeritus Tracy relaxes after the installation ceremony with President Milne and new secretary Joseph D. Keenan. Ceremony was held in Washington on April 15.



Standing in the Executive Council Chambers at International Headquarters, flanked by the American and Canadian flags, Milne takes oath from Charles M. Paulsen.

After reciting the oath of office, President Milne puts signature to written form of oath. His next act, first as President, was to recommend Bro. Keenan as secretary.





The official group at ceremony included, seated, Tracy, Milne, Paulsen, Keenan. Standing are Executive Council members Louis P. Marciante, H. H. Broach, C. R. Carle, Carl G. Scholtz, Charles J. Foeht, C. McMillian and Keith Cockburn.

Below: The desk of President-Emeritus D. W. Tracy is cleared of all work from his lifetime of activity in organized labor on his last day at his office.



the Council's action making former International President D. W. Tracy, President Emeritus, and electing J. Scott Milne as the new International President.

Next the Executive Council voted, reaffirming the action taken at its March meeting, electing Mr. Milne to the highest post in our Brotherhood, in accord with the laws of our International Constitution.

Oath is Taken

Following the Council vote, Mr. Milne took his oath of office, administered by Charles M. Paulsen, Chairman of the Executive Council:

"I, J. Scott Milne, do hereby solemnly pledge my honor as a man, that I will faithfully discharge my duties as President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. I will support by every means within my power its Constitution, and I will enforce it to the best of my ability."

Following his recitation of the solemn words pledging his service to the IBEW, Mr. Milne signed his oath of office and then immediately made the recommendation to the Executive Council, that Joseph D.

Keenan be made International Secretary. The Council confirmed this appointment by vote and Brother Keenan then was sworn in as the new International Secretary.

Milne Acceptance Speech

Next Chairman Paulsen called upon new President J. Scott Milne to say a few words to the group. His deep voice resonant with emotion, Mr. Milne spoke briefly and simply. He said that the day was really one he had never looked forward to, but now that it was here, he wanted to say to the Council and to all present that he deeply appreciated the great honor that



Secretary Keenan, seated at his new desk on his first day "at work." He had been secretary of the Building and Construction Trades Dept., AFL.

Among the visitors and witnesses to the installation ceremony were George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor, third from left, and William F. Schnitzler, A. F. of L. Secretary, shown with Milne and Keenan.





After ceremony was finished, Pres. Milne made formal announcement to the assembled staff of the International Office and introduced the new Secretary to the workers, to whom Keenan spoke.

had been bestowed upon him. He said:

"I will give to the job of President of our Brotherhood everything there is in me to give, to the very best of my ability always. I hope it will be within my power to carry the IBEW banner, as once another banner was carried—"Excelsior"—onward and upward!"

Tracy Pledges Cooperation

President Emeritus Tracy also addressed the gathering briefly, saying what pleasure the work of the Brotherhood had brought him through the years. He expressed to Mr. Milne and Mr. Keenan the thought that the road ahead might not be easy but that the support of the membership was behind them in carrying out their responsibilities. He also said that he wished to extend every cooperation on his part, in the carrying on of the work of the organization.

In Brother Keenan's remarks to the assembly he said: "This is the day in a person's life that he never forgets." He said he was conscious of the efforts and the heartaches that had gone into the building of our Brotherhood and he was conscious of the deep responsibility invested in the President and Secretary to carry on the work. "I will do all that I can to further the progress of the organization," Mr. Keenan concluded.

As was appropriate for the serious and solemn occasion of this investment day, an important part



The desk of the new president is heaped with flowers from a host of well-wishers as he returns from ceremony and starts work on pile of waiting mail.

of the brief ceremony was the beautiful prayer offered by Reverend Stanley Lowell. Dr. Lowell's prayer embraced the following thoughts:

"It is appropriate that we ask the blessing of Almighty God on this hour. We are keenly mindful of all who have contributed to the achievement of this organization and the great goals which have been achieved.

Divine Help Is Needed

"In this silent moment of contemplation we call on Thee to remember Thy servants, Scott and Joseph, as they embark on their weighty responsibilities.

"We recall that Solomon as he began his reign, did not request

Below: The oath of office is taken by Secretary Keenan in ceremony which followed the installation of Milne as president of the Brotherhood.



the emoluments of wealth and power, but wisdom. Wisdom, strength and understanding are requested for these servants, so that they may contribute to the welfare, not only of their mighty membership, but of all the citizens of this great country.

Historic Rite Ends

"Give them Thy wisdom, Lord, and let them be conscious of Thy wisdom guiding them."

Yes, installation day for our Brotherhood was brief and solemn and beautiful. We bring as much of it as possible to you here on the pages of our JOURNAL, so you too may share in this portion of IBEW history as it was being made.

President Tracy's Letter of Resignation

To the International Executive Council
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
Monte Carlo Hotel
Miami Beach, Florida

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

There comes a time in the life of each of us, when we find it is necessary to recognize the demands of inescapable circumstances. Ardent as our hopes may be to continue our life's work, zealous as we may be to go on and on as a contributing factor in the perpetuation of a beloved cause, a period is reached when a conscientious evaluation of further personal effort in behalf of that cause requires a decision neither easy or pleasant.

After forty-three years of labor in the cause of our Brotherhood, thirty-four of those years as a member of the International Staff, including more than fourteen years as International President, I feel the time has come for me to announce my decision to seek retirement.

This decision is based on the fact that the increased and increasing progress of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is accompanied by an ever increasing taxation of the physical endurance of the administrative officer. A greater amount of traveling is required. The growth of membership, resulting from a better organization of the unorganized in our trade, involves a mounting of problems to be solved. Naturally the work has grown heavier in proportion through the years. Fortunately, my health has withstood the strain up to the present time. But I would not be frank if I did not admit that a sense of growing fatigue resulting from years of service, in combination with accumulating age, is a persuasive factor.

Choosing this time to seek retirement is not prompted by consideration of myself alone. If there was reason to believe impending developments threatened difficulties for the Brotherhood, no sacrifice would be too great for me to make. But there is no visible evidence of internal or external complications besetting the Brotherhood now or in the immediate future. It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude that a successor International President, chosen at this time, would be free of handicaps arising from problems additional to those ordinarily met in the administrative affairs of the Brotherhood.

In addition the numerical strength of the I.B.E.W. membership is at an all time peak. The membership morale is high and activity of the Local Unions is much in evidence. The finances of the organization are in the best condition in the history of the I.B.E.W. The Vice Presidential districts are progressive and reflect the efforts of the respective Vice Presidents. The Representatives are capable and alert. The International Office Staff is highly efficient. The Organizers are well grounded and energetic. The Legal Department is second to none in the field of Labor Organization Legal Departments. There is no evidence of factionalism. Cooperation between all branches and units of the organization is a fact. All of which means the Brotherhood is in such excellent condition only because so many worked so hard and faithfully to produce such results.

For reasons set forth in the explanations contained herein, I respectfully request the International Executive Council to concur in my retirement as International President of the I.B.E.W. effective as of April 15, 1954.

Forever grateful to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for the privileged opportunity to serve mankind through the truly greatest organization in the field of such efforts, I am

Fraternally and sincerely,

/sgd/ D. W. Tracy
International President

DWT/mmb



J. SCOTT MILNE
International President

J. Scott Milne Once Sold His Bonds, Worked for Quarter Pay to Help Union

J. SCOTT MILNE, new International President of our Brotherhood, was born in Vancouver, British Columbia, of Scottish parents, Robert and Martha Milne. When a very young man, he enlisted in the Canadian Army and served in World War I. In 1918 he came to the United States, and on August 2 of that year was initiated into IBEW Local No. 125 of Portland, Oregon. At that time he was employed by the Portland Railway Light and Power Company.

J. Scott Milne, from the time of his initiation, seemed destined for a union career. In those early days he took a keen interest in the affairs of his local union and of the Brotherhood as a whole. That interest was to grow and become the dominating influence in his life. When Local 125 experienced financial difficulties "way back when," a new younger member, named Milne, sold his Liberty Bonds and loaned the money to the local without interest to keep it going. From the very beginning Mr. Milne was appointed to agreement committees. He was appointed chairman of the Arbitration Committee and presented his local's case before the Arbitration Board, securing substantial increases for the members.

Old-timers in Portland often recall a strike of long duration in 1922 when J. Scott Milne was chairman of their group, even though not employed by the company against which the strike was in progress. The men who had selected him to represent them, referred to him as "the kid," because of his extreme youth.

Next Brother Milne served his local as its business manager and financial secretary.

In October 1929, Scott Milne was appointed an International Representative by former International President James P. Noonan. Brother Milne went on the road immediately, working in the states of Oregon, Washington, California and in the Canadian provinces of British Columbia and Alberta.

When the great depression came, throwing so many of our people out of work, our International Office found it economically necessary to restrict the number of representatives servicing its members, to one in each District, and to cut the pay in half. Rather than see the vast Ninth District area, with so much important work pending, left with but one worker, Scott Milne and his good friend Amos Feeley, who died a short while ago, decided to divide the work and the salary between them, and in spite of the fact that he had a wife and child to support, Brother Milne carried on his work as International Representative for several years at quarter pay.

On May 15, 1936, President D. W. Tracy appointed Representative Milne as Vice President of the Ninth District of the I.B.E.W. The Ninth District at that time included Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands.

In 1929, when Mr. Milne became International Representative, there was only one power company on the Pacific Coast under union agreement. However, with the help and cooperation of the locals and his co-workers, all the power companies both public and private became organized under the IBEW banner. Throughout his term of office as Vice President, substantial gains in every branch of our jurisdiction were made in the Ninth District, an accomplishment which Mr. Milne attributes to the cooperation and teamwork exercised by the Ninth

It is natural that our members would like to know something about the background and experience of the men who are the leaders of their Brotherhood. We bring you biographical data here.

(Continued on page 92)



JOSEPH D. KEENAN
International Secretary

Joe Keenan Has Served Government and Labor; He Was First Director of LLPE

JOSEPH DANIEL KEENAN, new International Secretary of our Brotherhood, comes to the International Office with a wide background of rich experience.

He was born in Chicago, Illinois, and was the oldest of eight children. He began his electrician apprenticeship with L.U. 134 of Chicago in April 1914, and was initiated into that local, May 23, 1918. Employed by the Chicago Telephone Company, he attended the apprenticeship classes set up by L.U. 134 and graduated in 1918. He continued his training at Lewis Institute.

He was first elected to office in L.U. 134 in 1923, as inspector, and in 1926 became recording secretary.

In 1937, he was elected Secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor. During this period he was appointed by Governor Horner as a member of the Drafting Committee of the Administrative Procedure for Unemployment Compensation and served as a member of the Advisory Committee until 1945.

During the war years, Brother Keenan was called upon many times to serve his country in diversified ways. In July 1940, he was appointed by the American Federation of Labor as its Representative on the National Defense Council, and served as an assistant to Sidney Hillman. He served in the same capacity in the Office of Production Management.

At the setting up of the War Production Board, Mr. Keenan was made Associate Director, serving under Donald Nelson and Wendell Lund. In 1943, he became Vice Chairman of Labor Production and served until after the war.

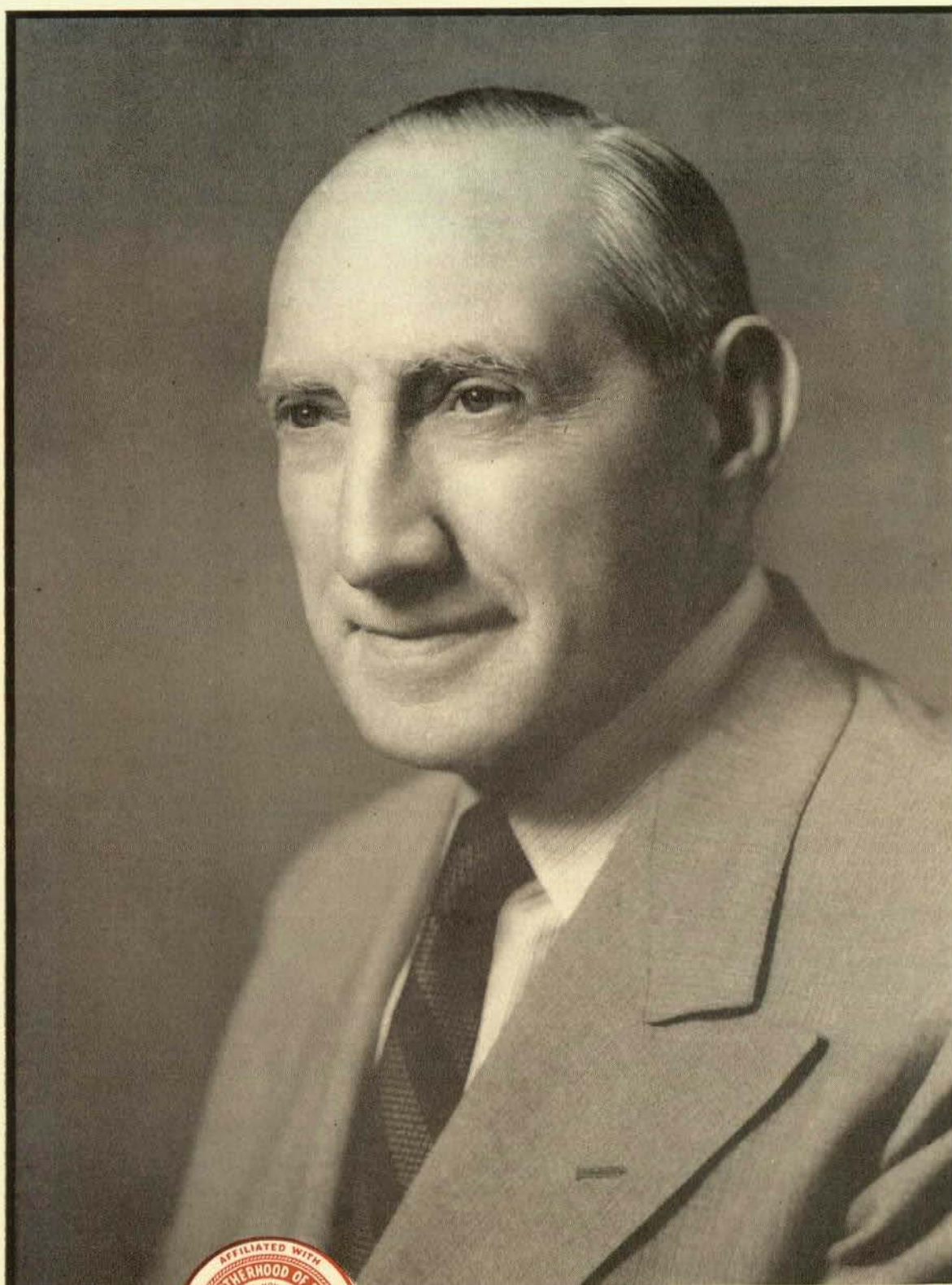
In April 1945, Brother Keenan was appointed Labor Advisor to General Lucius Clay and during the next two and one half years, spent most of his time in Germany, during which time he was principally engaged in reorganizing the trade unions of that country.

His job abroad finished, in March 1948, Mr. Keenan was called upon to perform another vital job, this time for the benefit of organized labor and for all the American people, here at home. He was appointed Acting Director of Labor's League for Political Education. After a report to the American Federation of Labor Convention, action was taken to make Labor's League a permanent organization, and Mr. Keenan was appointed permanent Director in December of 1948. Mr. Keenan's work for Labor's League is well remembered and his particular success in the November elections of 1948 are especially memorable. In the latter part of 1950, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Department, of the A.F. of L., Mr. Herbert Rivers, died and at the Council's meeting January 17-20, 1951, Brother Keenan was elected to succeed him, a post he has held and executed well until his appointment as International Secretary of our Brotherhood this month.

Mr. Keenan continues to have a very strong interest in the work of the trade union movement in Germany. Since his return home at the end of 1947, he has talked with a great number of persons who have visited that country and the report on the attitude and the work of the trade unionists there is very good. The groundwork laid in 1945-46-47 continues to pay dividends, in that a strong bulwark against Communism still stands in the trade unions of West Germany.

The work of Labor's League for Political Education is still a matter of vital concern to Brother Keenan. He has spent much of his all-too-limited free time talking to groups over the country, in an attempt to alert them to the present-day dangers to organized labor and the American people as a whole, which exist in the attacks being

(Continued on page 92)



D. W. TRACY
President Emeritus

Dan Tracy, an International Officer For 34 Years, Helped Write History

DANIEL WILLIAM TRACY, now President Emeritus of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was born and raised in Bloomington, Illinois. He was initiated into Local Union No. 716 of Houston, Texas, on October 2, 1913. During the next few years he worked at the trade as a lineman and wireman, in the Oklahoma-Texas area. His ability and integrity soon won for him recognition in his local union and he was elected business manager, not just for his home local, 716, but of L.U. 66 as well.

In less than seven years after he was initiated into our Brotherhood, Dan Tracy was elected International Vice President for the district embracing the south central and southwestern states, and assumed office in that capacity January 1, 1920.

Mr. Tracy served as International Vice President until July 10, 1933 when he was appointed, by action of the International Executive Council, to fill the office of International President, when former International President H. H. Broach resigned because of ill health.

During his years as President in his first term of office in our Brotherhood, Mr. Tracy not only executed the affairs of the I.B.E.W. with distinction, he won recognition from Government as well.

In 1935 he attended the International Labor Conference in Geneva, Switzerland, having been appointed by President Roosevelt as the first Labor Delegate of the United States to that body. In 1938 he was appointed Labor Adviser to Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the Pan American Conference in Lima, Peru.

In July 1940, during the turbulent pre-war days, President Roosevelt again called on Dan Tracy to render service to his Government, and appointed him Assistant Secretary of Labor. The decision to accept this appointment was an extremely difficult one

for Dan Tracy to make, since his life work had been devoted to the cause of the Brotherhood. However, he felt that the interests of the I.B.E.W. and organized labor as a whole, could best be served by having persons cognizant of the aims and interests of labor in key government positions. Therefore, he accepted the post as Assistant Secretary. During the time which Mr. Tracy served in the Labor Department, he also served as Chairman of our International Executive Council. Thus, even while in the service of his government, his finger was still on the pulse of our union. At the close of the war, Mr. Tracy resigned his government post to become Labor Director of the International Labor Organization.

He was not to retain this position except for a brief period, however, for at the 1946 Convention of our Brotherhood in San Francisco in September of that year, the membership drafted Dan Tracy to reassume his former position as head of their organization, and he returned to the office of President, January 1, 1947.

In that same year, Mr. Tracy was elected to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, on which he serves as 10th Vice President. In addition Mr. Tracy also holds the position of Vice President of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

Mr. and Mrs. Tracy make their home in Washington, D. C. They have no children.

The years in which D. W. Tracy has been International President of our Brotherhood have seen our union rise to its greatest heights. Our membership and our locals are at their highest numerical strength and wages are at the highest levels in our history.

As President Emeritus, D. W. Tracy will continue to be keenly interested in, and work for the good of the I.B.E.W. and the entire labor movement.

the **ATOM** and the **FUTURE**

ON Wednesday, August 6, 1945, occurred an event that will be recorded in the history books of all time. That is the day which saw "all hell break loose on earth." The first atom bomb in history was dropped from a B-29, and the great Japanese city of Hiroshima was left writhing in its death agony. Nearly 80,000 people, more than one-fourth of its population, had been snuffed out by one terrible "invention" and many more thousands were blinded, maimed and burned. *And the atomic age was born.*

The bomb that dealt out wholesale destruction was powered by the greatest force ever discovered by man. Though relatively small,

it had the destructive punch of 20,000 tons of TNT, 2,000 times the blast power of any bomb previously discovered. One plane carrying that bomb had the striking power of 2,000 B-29's carrying a normal bomb load—a force beyond man's power to comprehend.

"Model T" Bomb

That was nine years ago. Since then has come the H-bomb, so much bigger and more tremendous in its destructive possibilities that the first atom bomb (*the one that killed 78,150 people*) is now referred to as a "Model T" type.

The papers have recently been full of the story of the hydrogen bomb tests, but details on anything



An idea of the magnitude of the atomic program is to be gained from this photo of the Electro Magnetic Plant of Atomic Energy Commission at Oak Ridge, Tenn.



Radioactive isotopes must be handled with the greatest care.



The work of construction of the AEC plant at Paducah, Kentucky, is rolling swiftly forward in day and night shifts.

as terrific as the H-bomb with the tremendous influence it may have on civilization, even to the possibility of destroying it, will bear repeating again and again.

Representative Sterling W. Cole, chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, recently made a speech in Chicago in which he spelled out the "facts of death." He said we are now entering an era in which "one plane carrying one hydrogen bomb, can unleash upon a target, a cargo of destructive force exceeding all the TNT dropped on Germany, Italy and Japan combined, throughout all of World War II."

Complete Obliteration

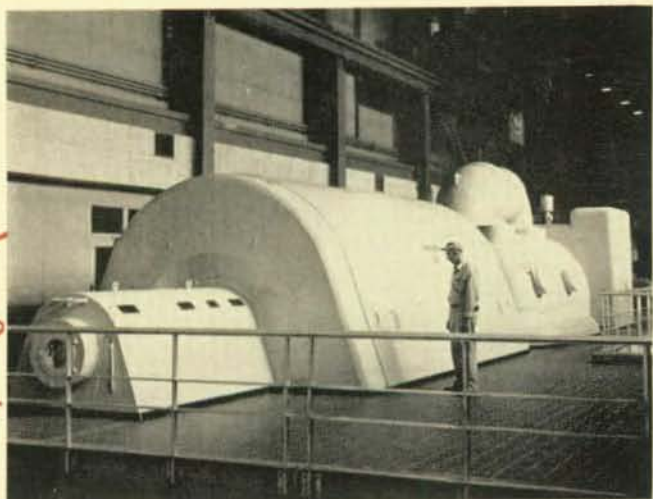
Representative Cole said the thermonuclear blast of November 1, 1952, reports on which have only recently been released, "completely obliterated" the mile and a half long test island and tore a crater in the ocean floor measuring a full mile in diameter and 175 feet deep. At its center depth this hole could completely swallow a 17-story building and 14 buildings like our huge Pentagon in Washington could be fitted into the crater's configuration. It would take four million truck loads of gravel to fill it up.

The blast was equal to five million tons of TNT going off at once. If the blast had occurred in a modern city, this bomb would have caused absolute destruction over an area spreading three miles in

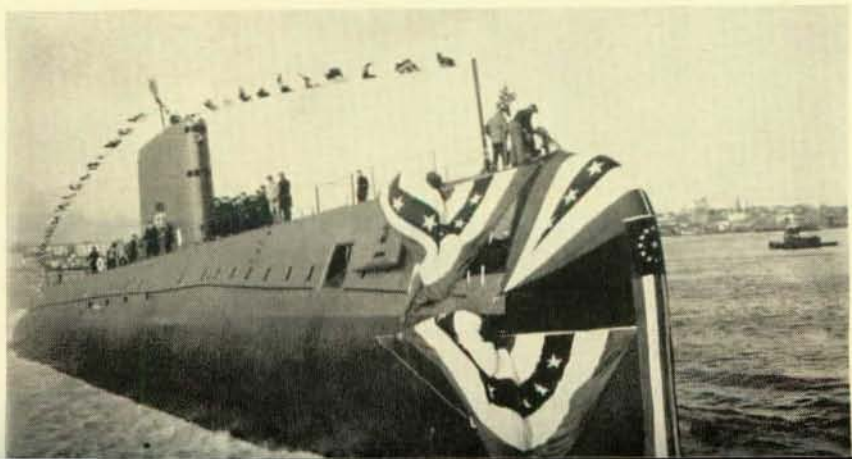


This is the B-36 plane with a range of over 10,000 miles which was designed with idea in mind of taking an atomic, or hydrogen bomb anywhere on earth.

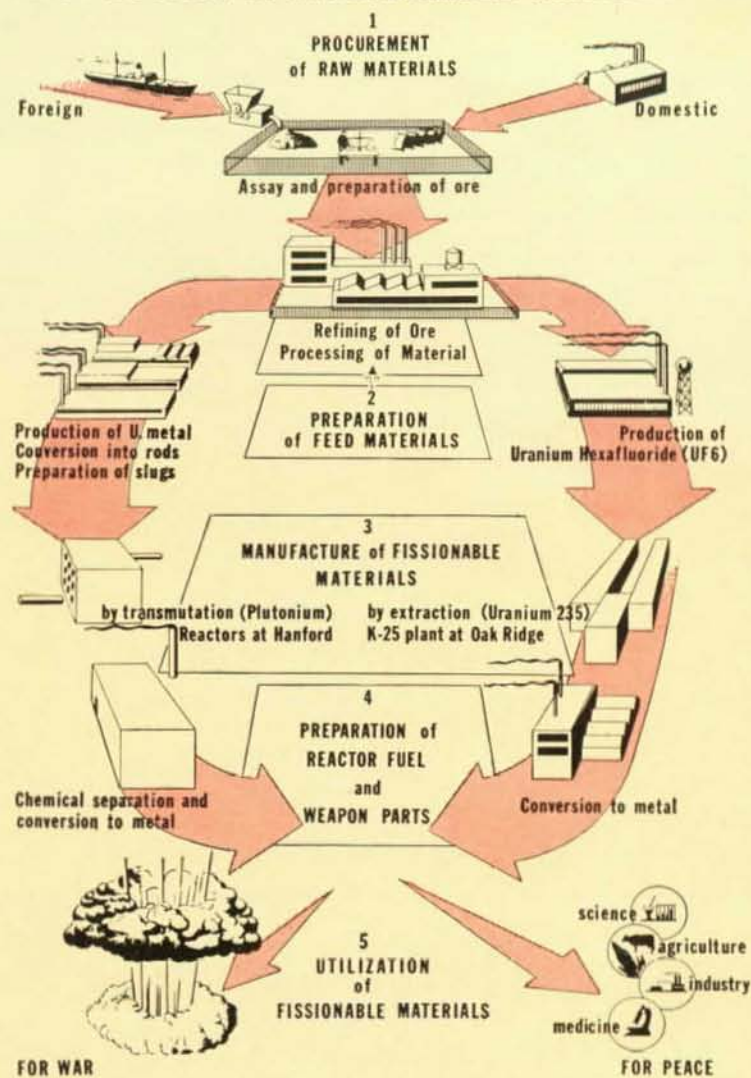
Below: When atomic power is put to work producing electricity, these two elements will still be necessary; the generator and a skilled man to operate it.



The world's first atomic-propelled machine is the submarine "Nautilus" here going down ways at Groton, Conn.



PRODUCTION of FISSIONABLE MATERIALS



This flow-chart shows how fissionable material is processed.

Strangely suggestive of the power of the future are the smooth and rounded shapes of generators.



This was once Hiroshima, site of the first atom bomb exploded against an enemy. Damage comes from blast and from the fires.



all directions, Representative Cole said.

And it is possible, though this particular information was not disseminated by Representative Cole, for an H-bomb to be created which could destroy all buildings in a 10-mile radius and burn people to death 20 miles away.

Here to Stay

But enough of death and destruction. In spite of the fearful proportions of atomic energy, the atomic age is here to stay. We can't wish it away, nor would we want to. We surely wouldn't want to abolish electricity because 850 people are accidentally electrocuted every year. Neither would we want to abolish atomic energy if we could, for it is like a double-edged sword and one part can be forged and developed to be a constructive force as tremendous in its value as the possibilities of the destructive power of the atomic bomb are horrifying. Our citizens have come to know much about the killing properties wrapped up in the little atom. Well, here are a few of the benefits that scientists are predicting will come from our knowledge of the atom, within a 10-year period:

Atomic Power Plants

In 10 years about 10 percent of all *new electrical power plants* in the United States will be atomic and after that the percentage will probably be greater. This is a prediction of singular importance to

the members of our Brotherhood.

In the field of transportation it is expected that we will have within the next decade, atom-powered planes, atom-powered dirigibles, locomotives and ships,—but indications now are that atom-powered cars will be totally impractical.

Medical Aid

In the field of medicine, will man perhaps be most aided by his knowledge of the atom. W. Sterling Cole, already quoted above, points out: "In diagnostic medicine, radioactive isotopes (by-products of atom splitting) have opened up vistas comparable to those made possible by the microscope and the X-ray." Atomic medicine is already promoting the development of new drugs and new synthetic hormones. Within 10 years atomic medicine will most surely make an all-out assault on cancer and the prediction there is that great strides in treating and diagnosing cancer and allied diseases will be made.

Agricultural Aid

In the food and agriculture field, atomic energy will be in the picture in a big way by 1964. Already foods are being preserved and sterilized in experimental radiation studies. By application of atomic energy, man will be able to accumulate such stocks of food reserves, that he will be able to overcome the shortages caused by flood, drought and other catastrophes. And as radioisotopes enable

the doctor to study the functions of the human body, so will they aid the farmer to effect the best use of fertilizers and help him to combat insects, weeds and other pests that have afflicted him.

So far as industry is concerned, there will be hardly a branch, from tires to ice cream that will not be affected and benefited by the knowledge and application of atomic energy.

This is just hitting the high spots, but our readers can readily see the implications that the atom is going to have in the future of all of us.

Must Avoid War

Of course, as Dr. Harold C. Urey puts it, "All these prophesies are worthless if we do not avoid the disorganization that would result from atomic bomb war. Avoidance of this war is the most important political problem facing the world."

That brings us to our reasons for doing a series of articles on atomic energy here in your *Journal*. As citizens we are vitally concerned with atomic energy, and as Electrical Workers whose industry will be affected by it, we are intensely interested in it. We propose in this series to familiarize our people as best we can, with an phases of the atom. We want to tell them just how it will be used in the electric light and power industry. We want to point out what Government has done and what private industry has done in

the atomic field. We want to discuss the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, consider international control of atomic weapons and all aspects of civilian defense, as well as present as comprehensive a picture as we are able of the future of the atom as it concerns peaceful enterprise, in industry and medicine and agriculture.

Goals of Series

That is what we hope to accomplish in this series. That's the introduction, and now for the balance of this first article, we want to bring you, in layman's terms, an explanation of the atom and its energy, as background for our whole series.

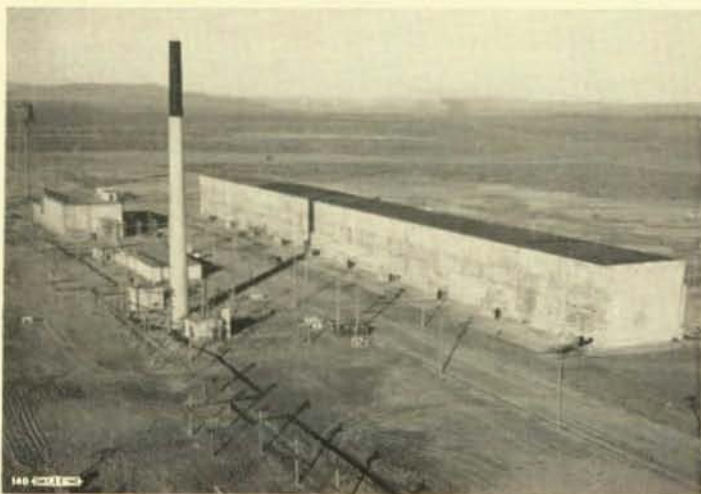
On August 6, 1945, when the Atomic Age entered the Twentieth Century with a blast that could be heard around the world, many people heard of atomic energy for the first time. But it was certainly well known to physicists and chemists and other scientists for many years before this world-shaking event.

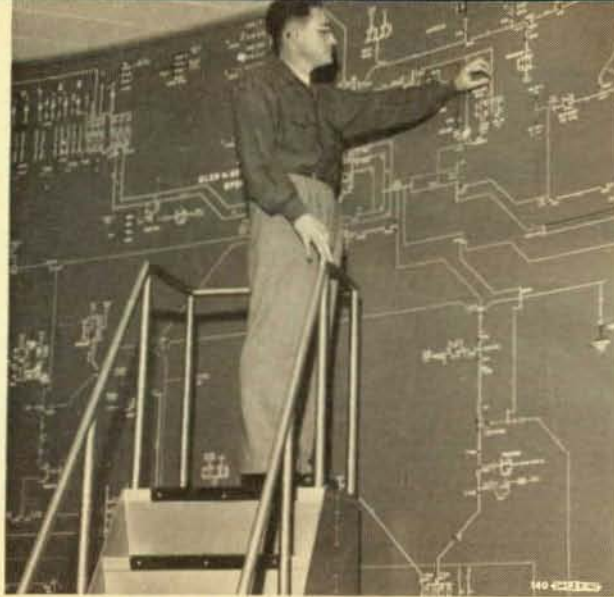
A Greek named Democritus who lived about 400 B.C. was the first to call the atom, an atom. He promoted the theory that matter is not what it seems—a continuous mass of material. He thought that matter could be broken up into smaller and smaller parts until basic particles which could be broken no further were obtained. These he called *atoms*, which means something that cannot be cut or divided.

The United States atomic energy program is administered from this heavily-guarded building in Washington, D. C.



Stark severity and simplicity is evident in the design of this atomic processing plant located at Hanford, Washington.





Existing power transmission lines will be put to use for distribution of the atomic-produced power of the future.



Primal Force

Atomic energy, or nuclear energy as it is called technically, is the force locked up in the center of the atom. This force has always been there, since the creation of the universe, but it is only recently that man discovered it was there and learned to release it.

Now first, what is an atom? No one has ever seen one and no one ever will, because they are too small to be seen individually, even with electronic microscopes, but in great numbers you see them everywhere, because everything in the world, mountains and insects, clouds and shoes and glue and potatoes and diamonds and grass and Cadillacs and seashells, are made up of atoms.

To give you an idea of how small an atom is individually, it would take several billion of them to cover the head of a common pin and it would take the population of the world 10,000 years to count the number of atoms in a drop of water.

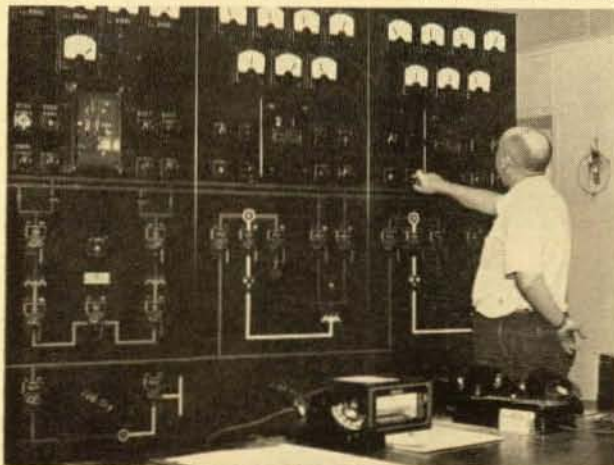
While atoms have never been seen by man, through highly sensitive instruments scientists have been able to record their characteristics and even determine their weight.

Tiny atoms have a structure all their own. In the center is the nucleus. It is composed of protons and neutrons. The proton has a positive charge of electricity. The neutron, as indicated by its name, has no electrical charge.

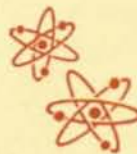
The outside of the atom is made up of electrons, minute particles which revolve about the nucleus and which have a negative charge of electricity. This negative charge balances the positive charge of the proton, thus making the atom electrically neutral.

The best way to picture the atom is to compare it to the solar system, in which all planets revolve about the sun. The atom is a tiny solar system with 99.9 of its mass concentrated in the nucleus, or the "sun" of the system. The electrons, revolving around this nucleus, can be com-

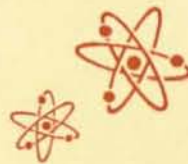
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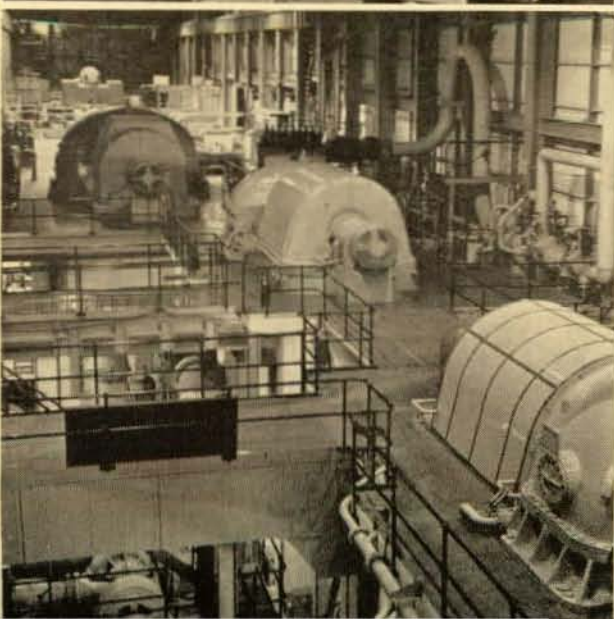
Experts believe that atomic power will bring a big increase in power load bringing benefits to power-starved areas.



The electrical plants of the future will not eliminate the services of the utility men required to operate present plants.



Atomic energy will require more generators to provide the needs of the expected upsurge in current consumption.



The Electrical Workers'

STORY of the *Easter Flowers*

An Easter Story for Children

DO YOU know, little boys and girls who read this page, that flowers, besides looking pretty and smelling wonderful, have a language? They think and feel and talk among themselves and sometimes they have a most interesting story to tell. We want to tell you, here on your pages this month, the story of three Easter flowers.

Mr. Sebastian Brown had one of the prettiest flower shops in the whole city. Maybe it was be-

cause he loved flowers so much, I don't know, but at any rate, the flowers he grew and sold were the biggest and most beautiful in San Francisco, a city with lots of flower shops.

On the day before Easter, Mr. Brown was arranging his Easter flowers on shelves in the shop, so all his customers could see them well and make their selections. The flowers were even prettier than usual, he thought, and so did Mrs. Brown who helped him

The three prettiest flowers stood on the highest shelf.

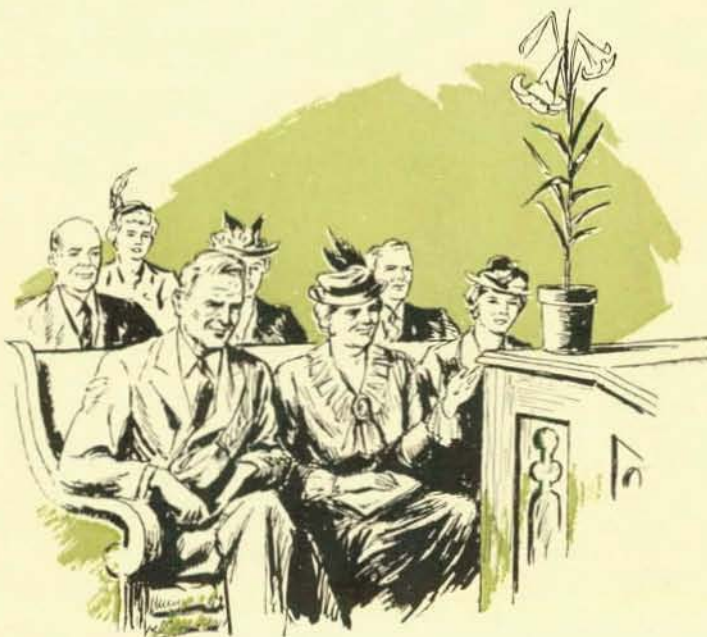
in the store. But the three prettiest flowers of all, stood together on the highest shelf near the window—they were three that Mr. Brown had taken special pains with, and they were the biggest and most beautiful of all. One was *Easter Lily* with a dozen huge lily-bell-flowers standing straight and proud from her shiny green stalks. The second was *Tulip*, a red one, with big, full-headed flowers and beautiful violet-blue centers. And the third in the trio of floral beauty was *Hyacinth*, pink and wonderful and smelling like something out of heaven.

The three flowers were talking together:

"I wonder where we will go," said *Easter Lily*. "It's been so pleasant in Mr. Brown's hot house, that I hate to leave."

"I do too," said *Tulip*. "Oh I do hope I will go to someone who likes me."

"I hope I make somebody



The lovely lily poured out her fragrance for the glory of God.

happy for Easter," said *Hyacinth*. "Then all the work of growing straight and tall will have been worthwhile."

"We hope so too," echoed the others.

Just about that time, the door opened and a very stout lady with a disagreeable expression and manner, came in.

Mr. Brown was busy but the stout lady broke right in and interrupted him.

"I have to have a potted plant for a centerpiece," she said crossly, and she never smiled at all. "Giving a party is such a nuisance," she said. "Perhaps these tulips will do," and with that she walked over and snatched up the *Tulip* in our story. She shook him so roughly to see if any petals would fall, that poor *Tulip* thought he would be shaken from his roots. But when she found out the price, she slammed him down roughly and left the store.

"That was a narrow escape, *Tulip*," said *Easter Lily*.

"Yes," said *Hyacinth*. "And I believe Mr. Brown upped the price on purpose because he didn't want such a cross lady to have you."

Just then, another lady with a sweet face entered the shop. She wanted a bunch of violets to wear on her Easter suit. Just as she was about to leave she spied *Tulip*. "Oh how beautiful," she said. "Tulips were always my brother's favorite flower." And as the flowers watched her, they saw two small tears trickle down her cheeks. And they felt sorry for this lady. What they didn't know was that the lady and her brother had had a quarrel and hadn't spoken to each other for years. Now the brother was sick in the hospital and they both wanted to see each other very much, but each was too proud to take the first step.

All of a sudden the lady said, "It's Easter and the time to forgive and forget." And then and there she bought *Tulip* and sent him to Mr. Richard Ross at the General Hospital with a card on it that said, "With love, from Alice."

And *Tulip* said goodbye to his friends *Easter Lily* and *Hyacinth* and went happily on his way, all wrapped in gold paper and shining pink ribbon. And when he arrived he was happier still, because Mr. Richard Ross was so pleased, he cried. And he called up his sister right away and she came to see him and they were both very happy.

Now, you'll be asking, what about *Hyacinth* and *Easter Lily*? *Hyacinth* was next to go and her story is one about a young man

Brown's flower shop to get his mother an Easter plant. He selected a pretty *Hydrangea* for her. Then he suddenly spied beautiful pink *Hyacinth* high upon her shelf. She reminded him of Mary, sweet and full of life.

"I'll do it!" he said and quick before he could change his mind, he wrote a card, "Happy Easter—to the loveliest girl in the world from one who has always admired her." And he signed his name. He lifted a happy pink *Hyacinth* tenderly from the shelf, paid for



The card on the tulip said, "With love, from Alice."

who loved a girl and was afraid to tell her so. Jimmy Murphy had loved Mary Wright from the first morning he saw her in Public School 49 when they were both in first grade. But Mary was rich and Jimmy was poor. Mary lived in a big house with a lot of servants and Jimmy lived in a tenement house and sold papers and ran errands after school, to help his widowed mother support him and his little brothers and sisters. Jimmy and Mary are all grown up now and Jimmy has a good job but he often walks by Mary's house and wishes he had the courage to call on her.

Well, on that same Easter Saturday, Jimmy Murphy came into

her and sent her off to Mary Wright.

And we have to tell you the rest of *Hyacinth's* story. Mary Wright was just overjoyed. She'd always thought a lot of Jimmy Murphy but she never suspected he liked her too. That was the start of a wonderful romance and pink *Hyacinth* was delighted because she really was responsible for it all.

After *Tulip* and *Hyacinth* left, *Easter Lily* felt very sad. She wanted someone to buy her too—but someone nice and kind. Would you like to know where she came to be on Easter morning?

Lots of people looked at *Easter Lily* all day, but because she was unusually beautiful Mr. Brown



Mary was just overjoyed with her beautiful hyacinth.

had set her price very high. She was his favorite of all the Easter flowers.

Well, along about mid afternoon, a kindly old gentleman came into the shop. Mr. Brown looked up and recognized a clergyman from a poor church in the tenement district. He was shabbily dressed, but the wonderful smile on his face more than made up for his poor appearance.

"What can I do for you, Reverend Smith?" said Mr. Brown pleasantly.

"Why I thought I'd like a plant to put on the altar for our Easter services," said the minister.

"Why of course, Reverend, what kind would you like?"

"How much are the lilies?" asked Reverend Smith.

Mr. Brown quoted the prices—and he saw the poor minister's face fall. He saw him take out a handful of change and count it. Then he said:

"Well I guess the Lord won't

mind not having a lily on the altar, if we have love for Him in our hearts."

It didn't take kind Mr. Brown long to make up his mind. He lifted *Easter Lily* from the shelf—the loveliest biggest plant in his whole shop. He wrapped her tenderly and placed her in the minister's hands, and watched the look of joy come over his face.

"It's a gift, Reverend Smith. The Lord should certainly have flowers on His day."

And so on Easter morning, there was *Easter Lily*, white and glowing and beautiful, pouring out her fragrance for the honor and glory of God. And all the poor people coming to church were so pleased to see such a lovely plant gracing their altar for the Easter services.

And that is the story of three Easter flowers, and the happiness that they brought on Easter Day.

The End.

are alike. But the number of protons in any particular atom determines what that atom is. For example, if there is only one proton in the nucleus, the atom is hydrogen. If there are 47 protons, the atom is silver, 79, gold, 82 lead, 53 iodine and so on.

There are 92 of these elements known and everything in the world is composed of a combination of them—from mud to stars and with everything from tooth paste to steel skyscrapers in between.

Here's how old mother nature does it. She takes one atom that has eight protons in it, which is oxygen, a gas, part of the air we breathe. She takes two other atoms with one proton each, which we have already learned is another gas, hydrogen. She mixes them all together and gets H_2O which is water.

Man himself is a combination of many elements, among them hydrogen, oxygen, iron, calcium, sodium and iodine. Wood is a compound of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen. Every substance on earth is a product of the elements mixed in varying amounts.

Now as we explained, an atom of a particular element *always* has the same number of protons. But it does *not always* have the same number of neutrons. The neutron is important. It is the neutron that makes an atom bomb go off. And it is the neutron that is responsible for those wonderful new isotopes which we expect to become such boons to mankind.

Isotopes are "different" atoms of the same element. Because they have different numbers of neutrons, they don't weigh the same. And the heavier isotopes shoot off rays, and these we call radioactive isotopes. Because of isotopes, we may someday be able to laugh at cancer and perhaps raise super plants and animals that will banish the world's food problems.

And now we come to tell about how man can extract energy from the atom. And this is a good place to conclude the first article in our atomic energy series. Next month we'll "split the atom."

The Atom and the Future

(Continued from page 16)

pared with the heavenly bodies which revolve around the sun.

Now, just as the sun is the primary source of all energy and life in our system, the nucleus of the atom is a source of tremen-

dous energy. When the atom is split, this energy is released.

Before we consider any of the phases of atom splitting, we must consider the elements. All neutrons are alike and all protons

Editorial

by J. SCOTT MILNE, Editor



April 15, 1954

This editorial is being written on the evening of perhaps the most important day in my life—the day on which I assumed the post as President of our Brotherhood. My heart is very full, and I want to tell all our members the thoughts and feelings that arise within me as a result of the action of our Executive Council today. The office of President is one which I never sought, but now that it has come to me, there are three principal points in my mind and heart, which I want to pass on to all our people.

First, I am very proud of the honor that has come to me. I truly believe our Brotherhood to be the finest labor union in the world—one with a proud heritage and a tremendous future, and it would be strange, if after nearly 40 years of living, and breathing and feeling, and working with unionism, I did not experience a deep sense of pride and joy, to rise to the position as head of the I.B.E.W.

But point number two, which I want to bring home to all our members here on the pages of our JOURNAL is this, accompanying my feeling of pride, is a sense of deep humility. Mindful of the great job that has been done by the Presidents who have gone before me, from Henry Miller, our first President, to D. W. Tracy, our now President Emeritus, I feel very humble, and I have only this to say—that I shall give to the job everything there is in me to give. I shall work as hard as I know how and do what I believe is right and just, and with God's help, and the help of you, our members, our Brotherhood will continue to go forward.

And thus this last point in this message to you here, this Installation Day, 1954, concerns you—every member of our Brotherhood. There are two ways of operating a union—from the top, by a labor boss who makes decisions and regiments workers into a struggling herd—or from the bottom, when the union is operated by thousands of thinking members, cooperating with each other, developing policies, carrying them out, and delegating duties to their own elected officers and holding them responsible for the proper administration of their affairs.

Brothers and Sisters, this last method has ever been the prevailing one in our Brotherhood. Every member has a part to play in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. And it will go for-

ward—or go back—it will be an influence for good or for evil, for peace or for struggle, according to the will of the membership. As your President, I am the direct employe of you, our 625,000 members. I hope each one of you will be the kind of employer who believes in his organization, and works for it, and always keeps the employe on the right track—the track of progress, and a right and honorable future for our Brotherhood. Working together—every one of us, International Officers, local officers, and members, we can go forward together.

Reporting the Truth

This month we want to bring up a subject which has been a topic for comment several times here on the editorial pages of your JOURNAL. It concerns telling the truth, and being fair and square about friends and enemies alike. We members of organized labor have often been hurt, morally and materially, by sticks and stones thrown at us by persons in public life, and especially in some of the anti-labor newspapers around the country. We have often seen them twist facts and bring out damaging stories about our aims and activities that could not be farther from the truth.

But here is an important point to remember. Sometimes the very thing we condemn in others, we may be guilty of doing ourselves. Too often we are not prone to give an employer the benefit of the doubt. Too often we hang a tag “anti-labor” on a man simply because he has dared to disagree with us. We resent terribly being linked with Communists, merely because we hold liberal views and believe in the right to organize. Well, by the same token, there are many well-meaning persons who resent being labeled “reactionary” and “anti-labor” because they hold some conservative opinions.

We should like to give you an example. Recently a speaker, a conservative, addressed a labor group. One impetuous member of the group wrote up an account of the speech, twisting and misinterpreting much of what was said. As a result the speaker was caused considerable embarrassment, and the organization he represented suffered financial loss because some labor leaders, believing the labor version they read, withdrew monetary support. Naturally, as a

result, the speaker cannot have a great deal of respect for the integrity of the labor press. Regardless of the fact that this was an isolated case, the part of the labor press which had touched him, had done him serious harm.

And Brothers and Sisters, we too are sometimes guilty of that fault. While we are still much more "sinned against than sinning" in this regard, we've got to try to be fair too, and not do unto others what we beg them not to do unto us.

Let's call the plays as we see them, and fight what is wrong and not waste our time with weasel words when we come up against a real labor enemy. We often have to fight fire with fire, but for heaven's sake, let's be fair, and not deliberately alienate people who might possibly come to be our friends, without just cause—cause backed up by truth.

Undeserving Congress

The President of the United States has made it quite plain on several occasions that if the Congress does not act to carry out a positive legislative program, that it will not deserve re-election. It seems to us on that basis that Mr. Eisenhower is stuck with a very "undeserving" Congress. Maybe it's because the Republicans opposed the forward-looking legislative programs proposed by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Truman for 20 years and they just can't get out of the habit.

Let's take a look at the Administration's proposed housing program. President Eisenhower's proposal called for 140,000 public housing units to be erected over a four-year period. This was already a watered-down program and was conservative to say the least. After a strenuous battle in which Democrats on the House Appropriations Committee fought to save the President's program, the Committee voted to limit new construction to 36,000 units and to wind up the public housing program in two years. And this approval came only after the committee was convinced that there was a legal commitment for this number of units. That is just one phase of the positive legislative program that the President is bold enough to say his Congress should pass to deserve reelection. From where we sit, that Congress surely looks undeserving.

Ticklish Subject

Perhaps we are sticking our necks out in this editorial but we have always tried to call the plays as we see them, and on the basis of what seems right and best at the time. As your JOURNAL went to press the Geneva Conference was under way and there are many who fear that the position Mr. Dulles is expected to take at the conference will preclude

any possibility of a settlement to the situation in Indochina.

The Dulles position is that we must not assume a policy of appeasement—that we must meet the Indochina threat with an uncompromising stand (to the point of military action if necessary) if we are to win the respect of the Communist forces at Geneva. Surely danger exists in taking a resolute stand, but our comprehensive experience with Communist aggression indicates that a much greater danger lies in timid appeasement. There are risks and risks. Some are far greater than others. We think Mr. Dulles and our State Department have chosen the better part. We hope they stick to it, for we believe this road runs between peace and war and leads closer to peace than to war.

The Silver Jubilee Plan

We want to mention here on the editorial pages of your JOURNAL, that in recent months the response to our appeal for the Silver Jubilee Pension Plan has been splendid, and your International Officers are grateful. Our locals all over the country have made loans to the fund, some as many as seven or eight, and individual members have come forth, particularly since our appeal in the JOURNAL, and have made loans to the fund.

We say thank you to all of you who are helping us every day to strengthen and stabilize the fund which means so much to us all—but we want to say here and now, that if you could read the grateful letters received monthly from our old-timers on pension, they would mean far more than any vote of thanks from your officers, who are only carrying out your wishes in strengthening our Pension Plan. Keep up the good work.

Thought for Democratic Society

We ran across a significant quotation the other day, spoken by a man named Frank Tannenbaum. We pass it on to you:

"In a democratic society it is just as important to possess the right to be wrong, as the right to be right; for in any society where a wrong opinion cannot be uttered, it is not possible for long to utter a right opinion."

Shades of Patrick Henry—and all people who love democracy take note. Let us not condemn people for making mistakes. Let's try to show them what is right instead of accusing them of all sorts of radicalism because they're wrong. Tolerance and education have as important a part in democracy as the overthrow of tyranny. Let's not forget it.

Guardian of LIBERTY

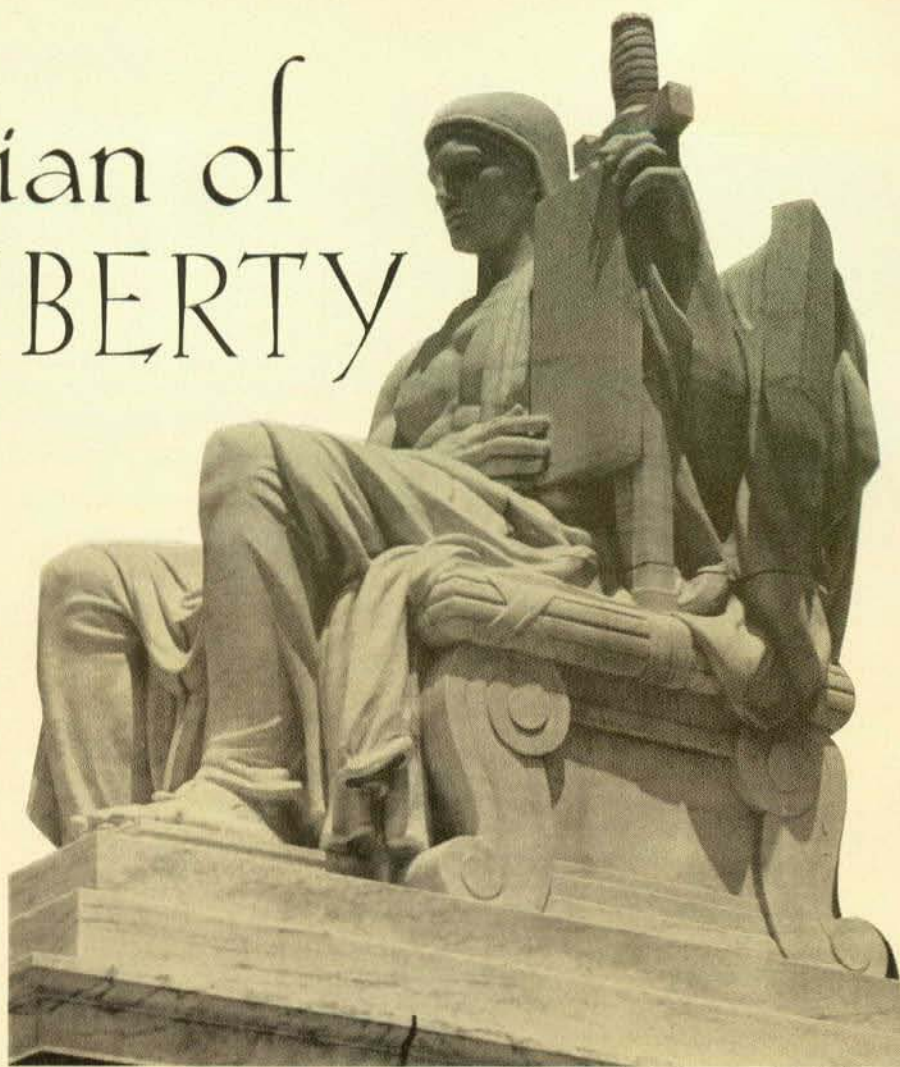
ACROSS a plaza from the Capitol in Washington, D. C. in a white marble temple which would look at home among the purple hills of Athens, the Supreme Court of the United States holds sessions. Here in dignity and solemnity nine men sit in judgment as the highest court in the land.

The court at different times has had quarters in the basement of the Capitol, then in a Senate chamber, and finally moved to its present address (Number One, First Street, N.E.) in 1937. Today, its permanent home, designed by the architect, Cass Gilbert, and built under a Commission headed by Chief Justice William Howard Taft and later Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, is one of impressive grandeur in keeping with the court's importance as the head of the third branch of our government.

Entrance to the Supreme Court building, in which it is believed more marble has been used than for any other one structure in the world, is across a colonnaded portico through a doorway guarded by bronze doors of mammoth size which in their sculpture tell historic events of law. Art work of pediments and buttresses of the outside portrays historical as well as symbolical figures connected with the tradition of justice. The court's marble interior, containing besides the court chamber, office space for justices and attorneys, a law library, conference rooms, book-bindery and sub-basement garage, has been enriched with mahogany and oak (this latter in more than 50 car loads).

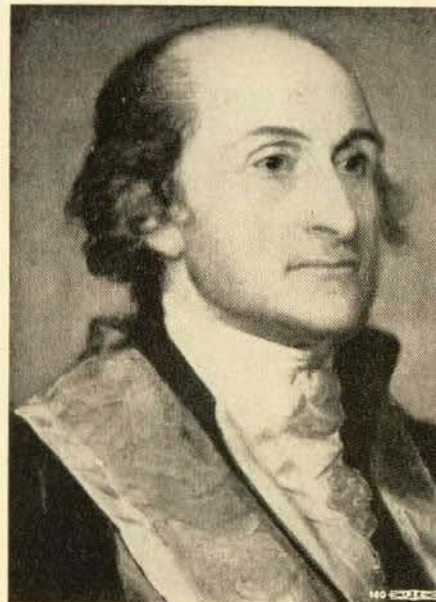
And it is in the interior of this modern temple to justice that we come, of course, to "the heart of the matter." It is now that we might ask how is it that the Supreme Court is functioning in the first place, and how are the men picked to sit in this body? What is their duty, and how is it performed? What are the cases which the justices hear, and how do these cases come before them?

In answering some of these questions let us for a moment step into the red draped and mahogany furnished modern court chamber where we find ourselves seated among an audience of some 200-300 persons all waiting for the enactment of time-honored court procedure. Some watch one of the two large clocks in the room as the hands move toward 12 noon, others look for the quill pens which belong to the tradition of the court,



This classical figure with helmet is backed up with a sword in a sheath. It is one of two on the imposing entrance to the Supreme Court building.

John Jay was the first chief justice of the Supreme Court. During his two years the court handled one case.



while others study bas-relief paneling around the top of the chamber. Suddenly a movement of curtains at the head of the room brings the audience to its feet as nine black-robed justices make their entrance. They solemnly take their places at the bench and the voice of the court erier breaks the silence with words of honored custom: "Oyez, Oyez, Oyez! All persons having business before the Honorable, the Supreme Court of the United States are admonished to draw near and give their attention, for the Court is now sitting. God save the United States and this Honorable Court." And the routine of dispensing "equal justice under law," begins once more.

The schedule of the court consists of an eight-month term beginning the first Monday of October and ending early in June. During this time, the court meets from Monday through Friday at noon, recesses from two to two-thirty for lunch, resumes session until four-thirty. After two weeks of hearings, the court holds a two-week recess in which to write opinions (these are always handed down on Mondays). Saturdays are set aside for the judges' weekly conference which they hold in private to discuss cases and vote upon them.

But the business of the court was not always so well regulated.

A quick look at the history of the Judiciary will show how operations of the Supreme Court have developed to their present-day status. As the third branch of our Government and holding equal power with the Executive and Legislative branches, the Judiciary was provided for in Article Three of our Constitution beginning: "The Judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior

courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish . . ." Congress determines the number of justices in the Supreme Court and they are nominated by the President. They hold office during good behavior, and the Constitution provides that "they shall receive . . . a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office." These last two provisions have kept the office of justice aloof from any outside pressures.

At the beginning of our national

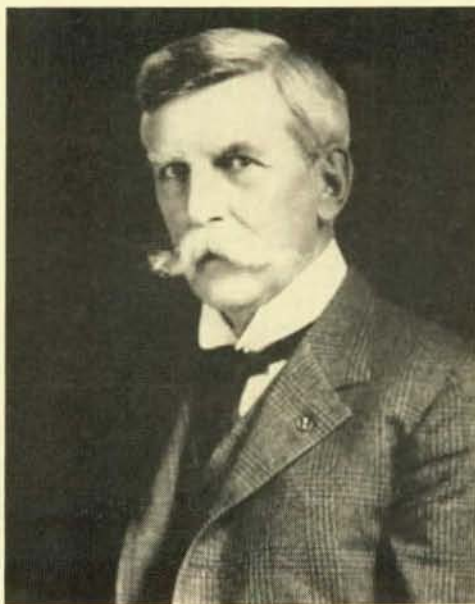


The present Supreme Court membership: Seated, l. to r., Felix Frankfurter, Hugo Black, Chief Justice Earl Warren, Stanley F. Reed and William Douglas; standing, Tom Clark, Robert Jackson, Harold Burton, Sherman Minton.

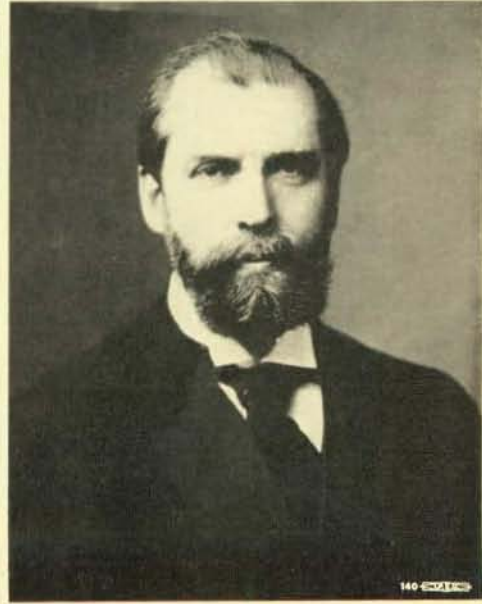
John Marshall enunciated the doctrine of implied powers of the Constitution in 1819 in a famous decision.



Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes was a captain in the Federal Army during Civil War and son of the noted poet.



Charles Evans Hughes as Chief Justice had a leading part in the planning of the Supreme Court building.

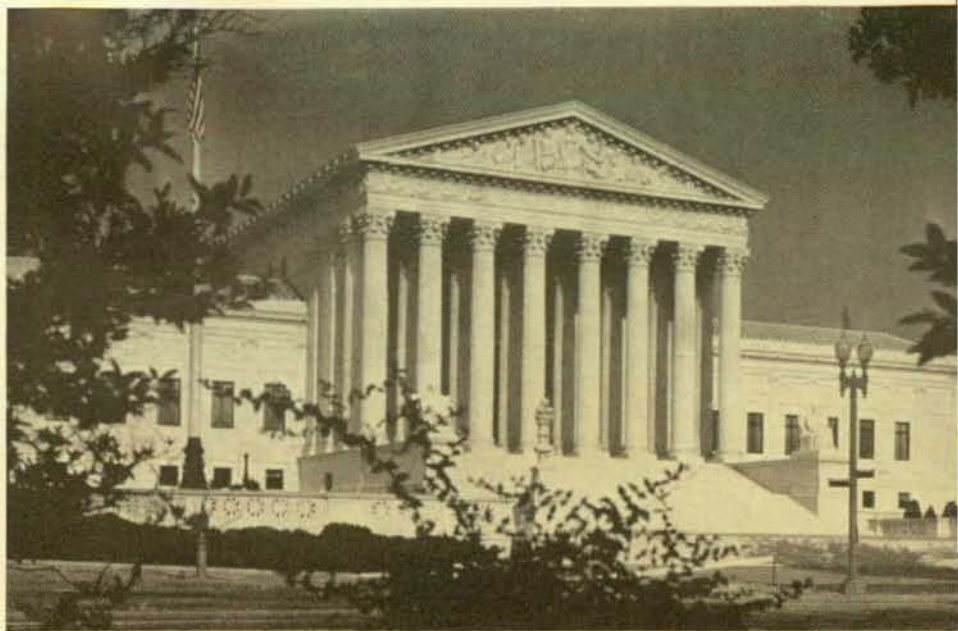


life, the court did not occupy such an important place in our Government as it does now and has for generations. Back in the days of John Jay (Chief Justice, 1789-1795), the court held its first meeting February 1, 1790 in Manhattan's Royal Exchange with Justice Jay and two of the other five justices present (the number of justices was increased to nine in 1837 and in 1863 the size of the quorum was fixed at six members). In its first two years, the court had only one case to handle. Today there may be as many as 1,000 cases passed upon and 175 full opinions given during one term.

In the young days of the court, justices spent most of their time riding circuit to hear cases and the work of the judiciary became bogged down in the mud and dust of our early roads. Gouverneur Morris, an American statesman of the day, pointed out the inefficiencies of this system with his remark: "I am not quite convinced that riding rapidly from one end of this country to another is the best way to study law. I am inclined to believe that knowledge may be more conveniently acquired in the closet than in the high road."

Gradually Congress reduced the time justices spent attending their circuits, until in 1869 circuit judges were appointed to take some of the burden of circuit work from the justices; and in 1911 the circuit court was abolished with its business being handed over to the district courts. An Act of 1891 created nine circuit courts of appeals (raised to 10 in 1929) which were above the district and circuit courts but inferior to the Supreme Court so that the majority of appeals could be stopped before reaching the high court.

How then does a case finally find its way through the courts to the Supreme Court? Each state in the union has at least one district court as well as its own system of state courts provided for by the state constitution. In a case being tried in a *state court*, the litigant is given a right to appeal to the Supreme Court, and the court must hear his case, if the validity of a federal statute or treaty in-



The Supreme Court building is said to have more marble used in it than any other building on earth. The interior is richly done in mahogany and oak.



The entrance hall of the Supreme Court building is awe-inspiring in its magnificence. Walls, columns, floor and the ceiling are all of marble.





This is an artist's portrayal of the Manhattan Royal Exchange in New York, where Supreme Court first met on February 1, 1790, Justice Jay presiding.

voked by the litigant has been denied by the state court, or if the litigant challenges the constitutionality of a state law sustained by the state court. Also, in a case which is not one where there is a right to appeal and where a "federal question" is involved, a case may be heard by the high court if a *writ of certiorari* is granted by the Supreme Court after a petition by the litigant. If the court judges that it would be in the public interest to hear this case, it is brought before it. *Certiorari* (let it be certified) is granted if as many as four of the justices vote in favor of accepting the petition.

Cases from *circuit courts of appeals* may go to the Supreme Court also by either appeal or through writs of *certiorari*. As federal right is protected by the right of the Supreme Court to review a state court's decision, so too, state right is protected by decisions of the federal circuit courts of appeals being open to review by the high court.

A case can go directly from a *district court* to the Supreme Court through appeal in any of three instances: if it is a criminal case in which the district court views the penal statute as uncon-

stitutional; if it comes under the antitrust law; or if the enforcement of a state or federal statute on the ground of unconstitutionality has been prohibited.

Other business reaching the Supreme Court may come either from the *Court of Claims* (judges claims brought against the United States) under writs of *certiorari*; or from the courts of claims and the courts

of appeals where questions of law have been certified to the Supreme Court for its "binding instructions."

We have the technical background of the court, but what is really important is to know what the court has accomplished and what it means to the American way of life.

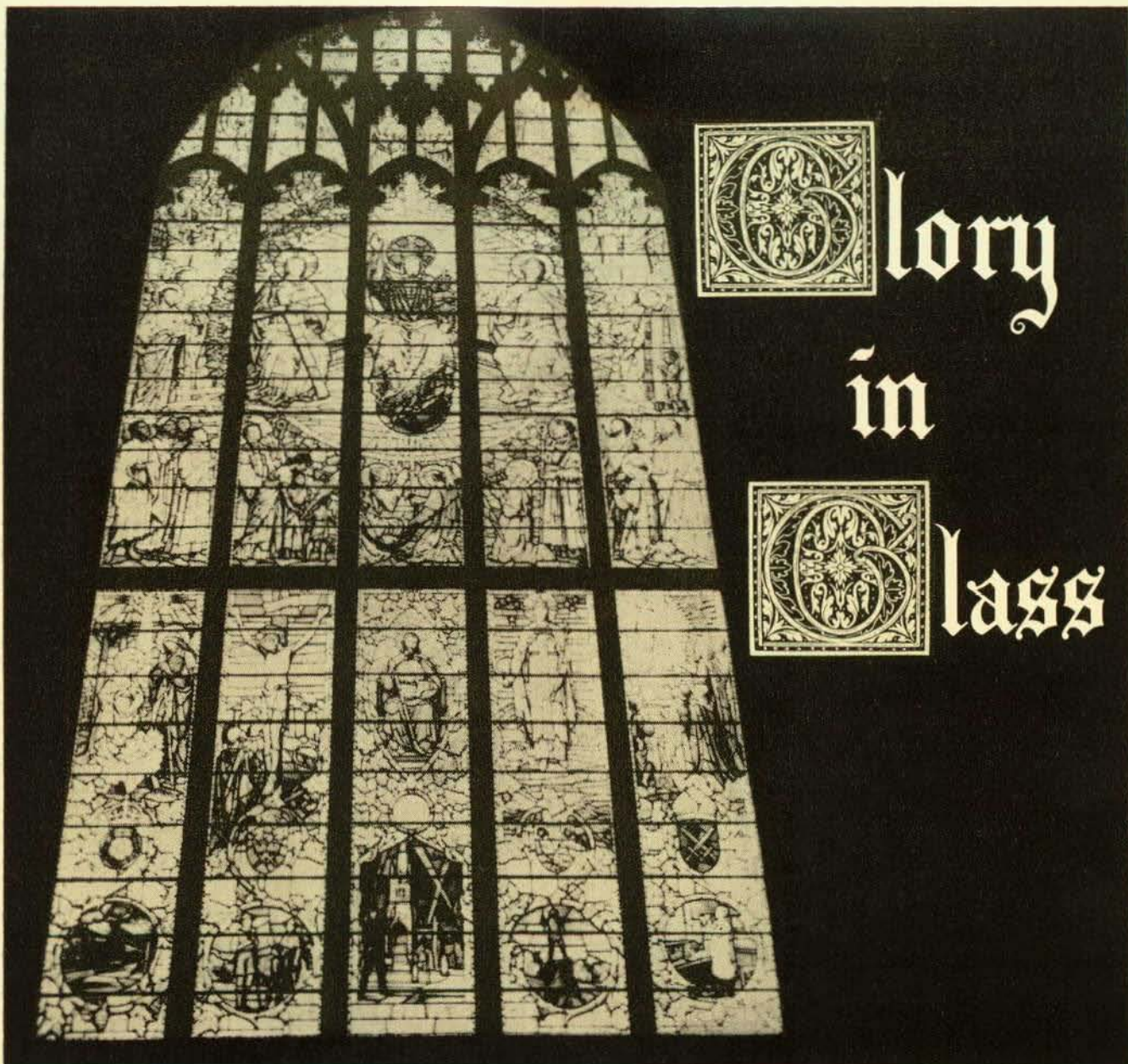
We might rapidly review a few of the historic decisions of the Supreme Court which have clarified the function of that court in its relation to national and state government.

At first it was not thought that the Supreme Court had the power to declare an Act of Congress unconstitutional and in fact Thomas Jefferson is said to have considered such a possibility as a form of "despotism." But under the system of checks and balances of which our Government is composed, with each branch of our government open to the check of one or both of the others if violation of the Constitution is threatened, this power of the court has been demonstrated as one of our safeguards. The Constitution represents the known will of the people. Laws which may pass the Congress, if they are contrary to the words or spirit of our Constitution can be struck down by the court.

(Continued on page 94)

The Chamber of the Supreme Court where constitutional questions are decided. Jefferson was a noted statesman who disapproved of the negative dictatorship of the law which can be wielded by what F. D. Roosevelt called "nine old men."





Sir Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of penicillin, is shown at work in his laboratory (lower right) in this stained glass window in St. James Church, London. The window replaces one which was destroyed by Nazi aerial bombs during war.

*"Storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light."*

Milton, *Il Penseroso*

THERE is something strange, and wonderful, and blessed about a stained glass window. There are few persons who have ever visited a church or a chapel, and had muted sunlight diffused softly over them from a panel of ruby and sapphire and gold, who have ever gone away quite the

same. No, they have been touched by the glory of glass, and inspired by a reverent art created for the purpose of bringing man nearer to his God.

"Golden Age of Glass"

The background of storied windows, which for centuries have drawn visitors to the Cathedrals of Europe, is an interesting one. "The Golden Age of Stained Glass" was the 12th and 13th centuries, two centuries before the in-

vention of the printing press. In the days before clergy as well as laymen could read and interpret the Scriptures, stained-glass windows represented the stories of the Bible to the people. The stories unfolded in the panels of colored glass were as fruitful in meaning as the sermons delivered from the pulpit. Therefore skilled artisans were commissioned by kings and bishops, and sometimes spent their whole life times, fitting together thousands of glass

There Is Something Wonderful And Blessed About Stained Glass Windows

bits of ruby and emerald, sapphire and amethyst, into a glowing design depicting events in the life of Christ and the saints.

The very earliest windows of colored glass date back to the fourth century. They were not pictorial but were simply mosaics of glass set in plaster or wood. They were truly stained glass, however, since they were made entirely of glass colored in the melting pot, and known as "pot metal." The first records of any type of pictured glass cannot be traced back earlier than the ninth century. The most famous of the oldest windows still remaining, are those which Abbot Suger, the rebuilders of the abbey church of St. Denis just outside Paris, placed there about the year 1140. In Suger's own account of the rebuilding of this cathedral, he says that "artists of many nations" were called together to execute the stained glass windows. It must be made clear, however, that the artists of the Gothic stained-glass-window era, were the glaziers rather than the painters, for the real glory of the windows came from the rich gorgeous colors of the bits of glass, which the glazier framed and combined, very much after the manner of a goldsmith setting precious stones.

Early Problems Overcome

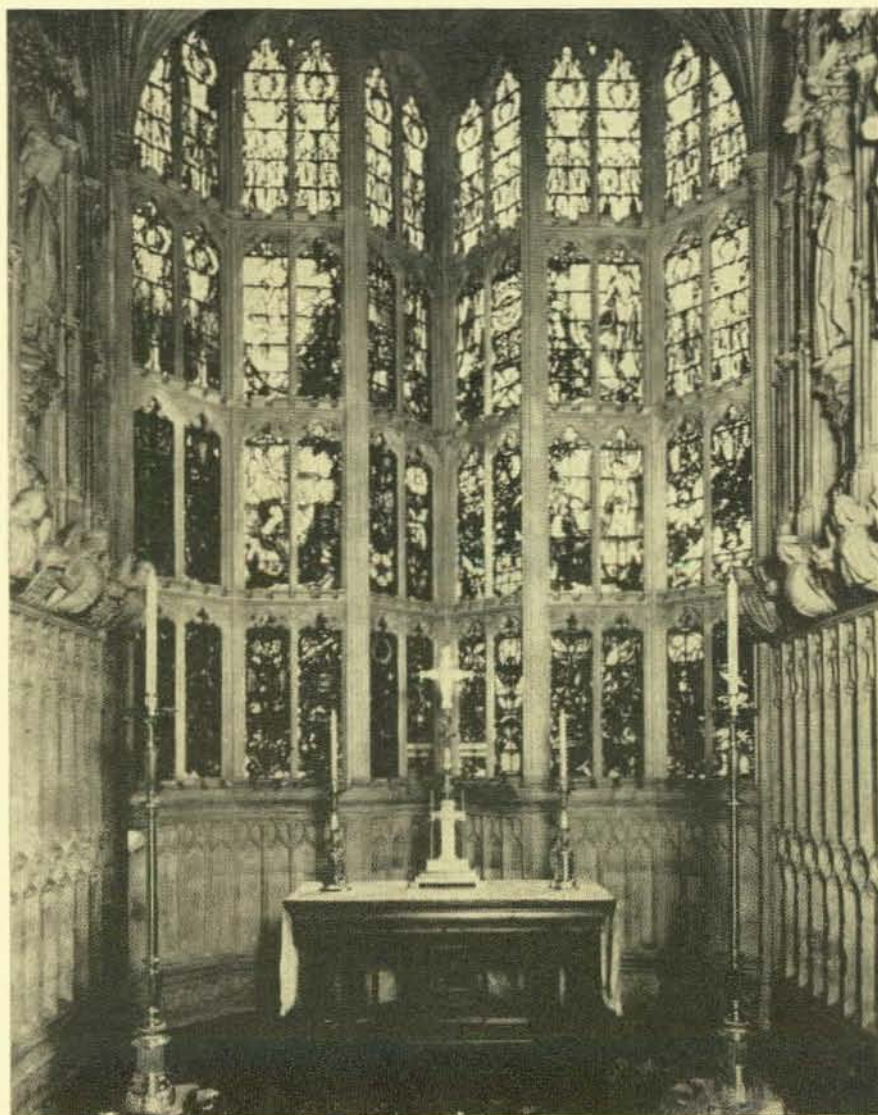
It is interesting to know the media with which the early artisans worked and the means used to obtain the brilliant colors. The Gothic glazier had four materials at his disposal, with which to make his glass pictures. The first was white glass, so-called, though it really was of sea green color, because the sand which formed the principal component of the

glass, contained iron as well as silica and the early glass makers didn't know how to get rid of the iron. As the years passed, however, the glass maker attempted to correct the color of his media and toward the end of the fifteenth century, he learned to add

manganese, which made the glass almost entirely white.

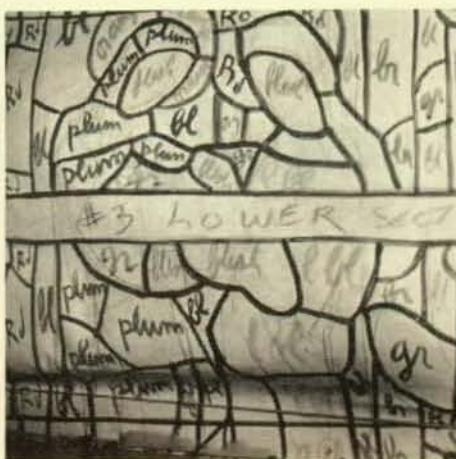
The second material of the Gothic glazier was colored pot-metal, already mentioned above. This was molten glass colored throughout in the melting pot with a single clear transparent color, non-fading as a ruby or emerald or other precious stone. Metallic oxides provided the coloring element. Red came from gold, green from copper. Legend tells us that the rose-gold stain used so often especially for coloring the hair of the saints at the time of the Gothic revival, was first discovered in the 15th century by accident, by a Dominican

General view of the recently-unveiled Battle of Britain Chapel in Westminster Abbey. The 48 pieces of the stained glass window depict scenes of the great conflict. The chapel was dedicated to Allied airmen who lost their lives.





An artist designs a stained glass window, applying the artistic touch with the tools of the architect's trade.



When the glass worker finally gets the pending job before him, this complicated diagram is his work design.



Working from cardboard templates, a cutter deftly carves out a graceful design in multi-hued glass for job.

friar, Jacques l'Allemand, when a silver button from his cassock popped off and fell into the hot metal of the kiln.

Our readers may find it interesting to know that the coloring component of stained glass was almost responsible for a mass destruction of the wonderful windows of the old French churches. During the French Revolution, the people, learning that the red glass of the windows contained gold, wanted to break and melt them all to recover the precious metal. A few windows were destroyed but the gold recovered was negligible, and fortunately led to the abandonment of the scheme.

Two More Materials

The third material we spoke of, was flashed ruby glass—that is white glass coated on one side with a thin layer of ruby color. This was done to create contrast with the ruby pot-metal, so dark in color as to appear almost black.

Material number four was a dark brown enamel paint, used to paint details and features on glass, after which it was fired in the kiln. The enamel was made of white glass, powdered and colored. When fired, the powdered glass melted back into solid state, actually creating glass on glass.

And what about the windows created from these primitive materials which came to stand as

monuments in religious art for 700 or 800 years? The old world is full of wonderful storied windows. Space will permit us to tell you of only a very few of them.

Famous Chartres Windows

The windows of Chartres Cathedral, 55 miles southwest of Paris, are the most famous in the world. They have made the church erected by the farming folk of the district world-famed. Among the earliest remaining examples of Gothic stained glass art, they are also considered the best. And yet, they were created by men who were amateurs, who actually learned their art as they worked. They chipped the bits of glass with jewel-like precision, and fitted them into the grooves of malleable lead bars to form the panels. They could not tell how their pictures would look until the completed panels were fastened to the iron crossbars in the 38-foot windows. How great must have been their pride and joy when they beheld the results of their labor in all its glorious brilliance. The predominant colors are blue and red and as one writer describes the windows of Chartres Cathedral, they are a "mingling of ice and fire," and the eloquent writer Henry Adams describes these windows as "the most splendid color decoration the world has ever seen." There are 50 rose windows here and 125 tall win-



Before some expensive decorations are in final stages a miniature is made up. In this photograph is a rear-of-altar scene.

dows containing 3889 figures. The most famous of the Chartres windows depict Christ's lineage in the "Tree of Jesse," and "Notre Dame de la Belle Verriere," which is "Our Lady of the Beautiful Window."

Rouen's Signed Window

In the Cathedral of Rouen, may be found some of the oldest windows in all France, save only Chartres. There are magnificent tall ones there, characteristic of the 13th century. The subjects of most of them are described as *Biblia Pauperum*, Bibles of the poor—that is windows to teach Scripture



After pieces of glass are cut, they are assembled in metallic border. It is generally of lead, is soldered up.



Working on a many-paned window, the artist paints a church window with translucent colors which resembles stained glass.

by illustration, to those who could not read or were too poor to buy the costly hand-written books of the day. One of these windows, which tells the story of Joseph and his Brethren, contains the signature of the glazier, Clement, Vitrearius Carnutensis, which is Clement, the glazier of Chartres. This is the only known signature of a glass artist of the 13th century.

Le Mans and Tours

The Cathedral of Le Mans is renowned for the number and beauty of its windows. The most famous window in this cathedral is the celebrated Ascension win-

dow, the oldest glass in the cathedral. It contains the 12 apostles and the central interest is the Virgin, a strikingly beautiful figure.

Tours Cathedral has a great many beautiful windows and some describing the life of St. Martin (patron saint of the City of Tours) which are more interesting than beautiful because of their extreme realism.

Blue Poitiers Glass

Any article concerning stained glass windows must always make mention of the Cathedral of St. Peter at Poitiers. The windows there are especially noted for their beautiful blue color. The great central East window of Poitiers, is 26 feet high and 10 feet wide. There is a constant dispute among connoisseurs of stained glass as to whether this window or the *Notre Dame de la Belle Verriere* at Chartres, is the finest still in existence. Color lovers would probably vote for the Poitiers for its colors are exquisite, especially its blues, as we mentioned above. The dominant subject of this window is the Crucifixion.

In Bourges, the Cathedral of St. Etienne contains 90 very beautiful and very old windows. An item of

interest especially to readers of our JOURNAL, concerning the windows of this cathedral, is that many of them were given by tradesmen of the day and a medallion picturing the donors appears at the bottom of each panel. Thus masons, tanners, butchers, furriers, coopers and carpenters and other laboring people have become a part of the glory in glass in this church.

Troyes Cathedral and Reims Cathedral are other names famous for their wonderful windows.

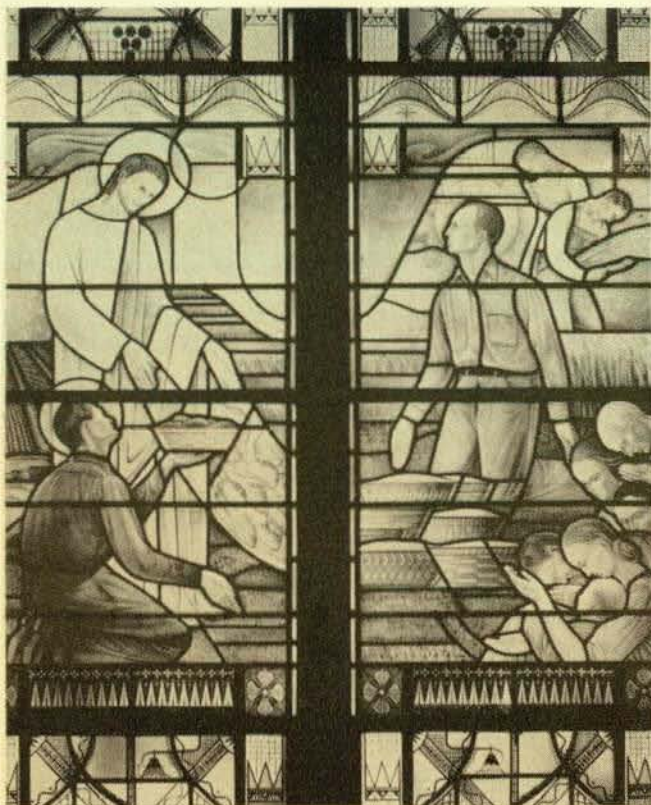
Other European Windows

We have mentioned only the windows of French churches. It was there that the art of stained glass in general had its beginning and where the Gothic art copied in recent years grew to its greatest heights. However, in Germany, the low countries and England, in later centuries, were produced some of the finest examples of the glazier's art. And the small "prophets" windows in the Augsburg Cathedral in Germany, made in the 11th century may even predate the windows of the Chartres Cathedral.

In England there was some glass made at York that dates back to 1200, but her most beautiful ex-

The memorial window to King George VI, commissioned by the Queen for the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy is built around one of his Christmas broadcasts.





The parable of the loaves and fishes is in modernized form in this stained glass window of Blessed Sacrament Church in Kansas City. Farmers are shown in overalls.



A sleeping disciple dozes over a newspaper and an atom bomb explodes in this modern treatment of the Agony in Gethsemane for a stained glass window of Kansas church.

amples are of a later date. The famous east window at Gloucester is of the fifteenth century.

Painting on the stained glass windows improved in the 16th and 17th centuries, but the quality of the windows did not. New enamels were developed which enabled the artists to make beautiful drawings but also made the windows opaque.

Lost Art Is Found

In the 19th century, however, there was a renewed interest in the Gothic arts and architecture of the Middle Ages, which likewise reawakened interest in the stained glass windows of that day and as close an imitation of them as possible. Glaziers of France and England revived the use of pot-metal glass. Their results fell short of those of the medieval artists but inaugurated a period of research and experimentation, which Americans of the 20th century continued with exceptional success.

Lawrence Saint, famous for the exquisite windows of the Washington Cathedral, especially its great

rose window, was one of the artists who sought to recover the lost glass formulas of the Middle Ages. His accounts of his experiences are interesting. He burned cow's hoofs as required by one formula, but the only result was a disagreeable odor. However, by chemical analysis of pieces of medieval glass, Saint was able to produce specimens just as rich and beautiful. He toured the cathedrals of Europe with his samples. At Chartres, he climbed a 40-foot scaffolding and compared his blues with those in the "Tree of Jesse" window. They matched three times out of four. He found his "reds" to be identical with those in the "Crucifixion" window at Poitiers. Lawrence Saint has now perfected 1500 color formulas.

Famous American Examples

Two of the most outstanding examples of American stained glass are the chancel window in the Cadet Chapel at West Point and the windows of the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge.

The West Point work was executed by William and Anne Lee Willet of Philadelphia. The windows at Valley Forge are the work of another Philadelphian, Nicola D'Ascenzo.

Another noted American designer was Charles J. Connick who did the windows in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York, considered to be among the best in the world.

Combined Efforts in Art

There are many more examples of perfection in modern stained glass art, some of which are pictured on these pages, but space will not permit us to describe them here. Photographs on these pages will also give our readers an idea of the care and precision that goes into creating a masterpiece in glass.

Glaziers, artists, metal workers, architects, engineers, combine their knowledge and talent and experience to produce glory in glass that is intended to give glory to God, in ageless, unchanging beauty.

English Grammar QUIZ

THIS month in the quiz we ask our readers to go back to their grammar school days and remember the spelling bees, and the ink-spattered homework papers, and the after-school sessions, all part of the painful process of learning the proper use of our mother tongue. If you remember these early grammar lessons well you will be able to answer the questions below.

Each question counts four points. Score above 88 for Excellent, above 80 for Very Good, 72 or above for Good, and below 72 for Poor.

There were always some words in school that we seemed never to spell correctly. No matter how often the teacher corrected us, or how many times we wrote the word on the blackboard, the very next time our pencil would form it the same old incorrect way. Here's your chance to prove you did master some of those trouble-causers.

Circle the word which is spelled correctly in each of the following:

1. couragous courageous corageous
2. paralel parrallel parallel
3. occurred occured ocurred
4. temperament temperment tempermant
5. embarass embarrass embarras

In our school days, too, some nouns formed their plurals in what we considered to be a very unusual fashion. But after the rules were learned and the exceptions to rules memorized, plurals became easier and we only slipped now and again. Write the proper plural form of each noun given below:

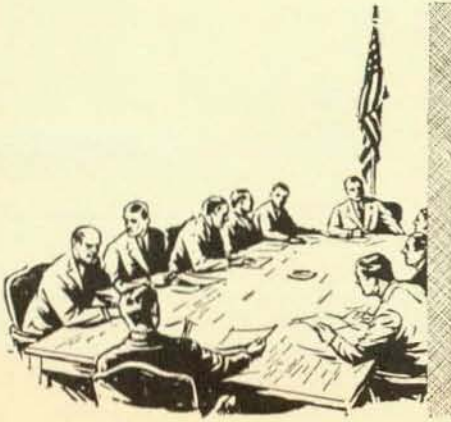
7. foot
8. child
9. wife
10. root
11. woman
12. beauty
13. sheep
14. louse
15. shelf

As pupils we perhaps had a little difficulty, too, remembering that synonyms were words having the same or nearly the same essential meaning while antonyms were words with opposite meanings to each other. Then it became a sort of a game to match like and opposite words, and our vocabulary began to increase. Here is a chance for you to test your word-sense by matching each of the ten words below with either its synonym or its antonym:

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 16. noble | punish |
| 17. indigenous | shallow |
| 18. profound | native |
| 19. castigate | descend |
| 20. hinder | discursive |
| 21. elastic | improve |
| 22. fraud | impede |
| 23. ameliorate | rigid |
| 24. succinct | imposture |
| 25. ascend | base |

(Answers on page 95)

6. tomato



EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING

*Minutes and Report of the International Executive Council,
Regular Meeting Beginning March 15, 1954.*

ALL Council members present — Paulsen, Marcianite, Caffrey, McMillian, Scholtz, Broach, Carle, Foehn and Cockburn.

Our last Council Minutes and report were approved.

The auditor's reports were examined, discussed and filed.

PRESIDENT RESIGNS

International President Tracy submitted his resignation to the Executive Council—effective April 15, 1954. His reasons are given in his letter of resignation to be published in our JOURNAL—in the same issue carrying these minutes and report.

Knowing D. W. Tracy's services will be available to the Brotherhood we granted his wishes and accepted the resignation. Following the precedent set by the 1919 New Orleans Convention we conferred upon him the title of President Emeritus.

We also granted his request for retirement compensation—effective April 15, 1954—as provided for in Article III, Section 11 (I) of our Constitution.

J. Scott Milne Elected

We elected International Secretary Milne to succeed D. W. Tracy as International President. Our Constitution reads:

"In case of a vacancy in the office of the I.P., the I.E.C. shall immediately convene and elect a successor to fill the office for the unexpired term." (Art. IX, Sec. 9)

Since the vacancy does not exist until April 15 we will meet again on that date to reaffirm our action and thus comply with the exact wording of the law quoted above.

Milne announced to us his intention to appoint Joseph D. Keenan International Secretary. (The International President fills all vacancies occurring among officers, except his own, between Conventions—subject to approval of the Executive Council.)

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY

Secretary Milne reported on the Brotherhood's financial affairs, including the Pension Benefit Fund. His report was approved.

We adopted the following:

Resolved, that the Executive Council hereby approve the line of credit of \$1,100,000 obtained by the International Secretary from the American Security and Trust Company February 2, 1954.

We authorized payment to the American Security and Trust Company for services rendered in administering the Trust Agreement under our Retirement Plan.

Refund to Organizer

Our law states:

"Any officer, representative, organizer or assistant who leaves the I.B.E.W. service for any reason before becoming eligible for retirement, shall have his contributions (to the Retirement Fund) returned to him and, in case of his death, to his beneficiary."—(Art. III, Sec. 11 [5]).

Secretary Milne informed us that organizer S. E. Thompson left the Brotherhood's service March 17, 1954. So we authorized a refund to him of \$773.88.

S. (Sam) F. Terry Retired

S. F. Terry has been an organizer for the Brotherhood since June, 1938. Because of prolonged illness he now requests retirement under Article III, Section 11 of our Constitution.

The International President recommended the request be granted. We did so, effective April 1, 1954.

CASE OF EDWARD N. DELMONICO

Edward N. Delmonico belongs to Local Union 213 of Vancouver, B.C., Canada. Charges were filed against him by its President and Business Manager.

The Local Trial Board found Delmonico guilty of violating Article XXVII, Section 2, paragraphs 2, 8, and 13 of the IBEW Constitution. These pro-

visions state:

- (2) Violation of any provision of this Constitution and the rules herein, or the Bylaws, working agreements, or trade and working rules of a L.U.
- (8) Creating or attempting to create dissatisfaction or dissension among any of the members or among L.U.'s of the IBEW.
- (13) Making known the business of a L.U. to persons not entitled to such knowledge.

Delmonico was suspended from participating in the Local Union's affairs for six months, beginning September 1, 1953. He appealed to International Vice President Raymond.

Suspension Has Expired

Raymond went to Vancouver to investigate and hear the case—October, 1953. After this Raymond sustained the Trial Board's action. Delmonico next appealed to President Tracy who upheld Raymond's decision.

The six months' suspension has expired. However, in his appeal to this Executive Council Delmonico says: "I am none the less fighting my said suspension as a matter of principle . . ."

He also states:

"I submit that the International Vice President is in error in holding that any member is, by Article 27, Section 2 (8), deprived of his right to campaign against the reelection of any individuals as officers, whether they are of known Communist sympathies or for any other sufficient reason."

We are not satisfied the Vice President intended to hold as his decision indicates.

We agree that any member has, and must always have, the right to campaign against the election or reelection of anyone for reason or no reason—so long as he complies with our laws governing such elections.

We do not, however, agree with all the technicalities, denials and claims raised by the appellant.

We have carefully studied the entire record in this case and do not find sufficient reason to set aside the decisions rendered.

The appeal, therefore, is denied.

CASE OF THE LYNCH BROTHERS

Robert E. Lynch and Frank A. Lynch belong to Local Union 163 of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Charges were filed against them by its Business Manager, claiming violation of rules covering overtime work.

The Local Union Trial Board found them guilty. The sentence was that neither would be allowed to work any more overtime at the Stanton Powerhouse job.

The Lynch brothers appealed to International Vice President Liggett. He assigned Representative Terry to hear the case. After this Liggett denied the appeal.

An appeal was next taken to President Tracy who upheld Liggett's decision. The Lynch brothers now appeal to this Executive Council.

The Local Union bylaws provide that all overtime be equally allotted to members employed on each job, insofar as practical. (Art. 9, Sec. 2, Par. 4.)

What the Agreement Provides

The working agreement provides that the foreman or general foreman shall designate the journeyman to perform all temporary light and power installations. (Art. 3, Sec. F.)

The record shows that all overtime on the Stanton job is arranged by the job steward and general foreman. The job steward notified Robert Lynch he (Lynch) was to work an overtime shift beginning at 4:30 P.M. August 4, 1953. Instead, Robert allowed his brother Frank to work in his place.

Robert claims he suddenly became ill and could not work—that he was unable to locate and notify the general foreman. Frank covered the shift because, as he claimed, he was next on the overtime list.

The testimony taken at the hearing shows that Robert left the job, went home, dressed and drove to an auction sale 30 miles away. The general foreman testified:

"I am the general foreman on this job . . . and Robert Lynch nor his brother Frank did not try to locate me at any time during that day prior to quitting time . . . I did not leave the job until after the quitting time whistle blew."

Job Steward's Testimony

The job steward testified:

"Frank Lynch knew that he did not follow his brother Robert on the overtime shift because I notified him August 3rd that there were two men ahead of him after his brother's turn."

The hearing record shows Robert admitted he went to the auction—saying that "a man can be ill one minute and better the next."

The appellants contend to this Executive Council that "there was not any substantial evidence to prove that Robert E. Lynch was not ill." They claim prejudice, "trumped up charges," etc.

Their appeal devotes many words to the "law of jurisprudence"—"inherent rights"—"Our American way of free institutions"—"Our government of the people, by the people, and for the people must triumph and prevail now and forever more."

However, we are not moved by such flag-waving argument. It fails to hide the simple facts. We find the appellants were tried fairly. We find they knowingly arranged to bypass other men on the job list. The record clearly shows they were proved guilty as charged.

The appeal is denied.

CASE OF C. L. HANDLEY

C. L. Handley carries an IBEW Withdrawal Card. He is a superintendent in a contract shop in Pineville, Louisiana. This is in the jurisdiction of Local Union 576, Alexandria, Louisiana.

Two members charged Handley with violating Article XXVII, Section I (10) of the IBEW Constitution. They claimed he had "made obscene remarks and also used profane language" against the Local Union Business Manager and other members.

The Local Trial Board found Handley guilty and assessed him \$150.00, suspending \$100.00 of this. He appealed to International Vice President Barker. Barker assigned a representative to investigate and report his findings.

Assessment Reduced

Barker later sustained the Trial Board's action. Handley then appealed to the International President who upheld Barker's decision. However, the President reduced the assessment to \$20.00.

We have examined the Trial Board's minutes and noted the testimony of the witnesses against Handley. We also note—in his original appeal to the Vice President—he stated:

"You will find, upon investigation, that I did commit the wrong of using profane language while discussing unjustifiable work stoppages on my job . . ."

The Executive Council finds no doubt of Handley's guilt. We find his guilt was proved. Although he carries a Withdrawal Card he is bound by our laws the same as active members.

We deny the appeal.

CASE OF CHARTER FOR ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Thirty-eight IBEW members and 33 non-members applied for a Local Union charter to be located at Alexandria, Virginia.

The charter would have jurisdiction over the Inside branch of our trade in certain territory in Northern Virginia. The jurisdiction is now held by Local 26, Washington, D.C.

International President Tracy denied the request for the charter and stated:

"While valid arguments can be made on both sides of this issue, I am of the opinion that the best interests of the organization would not be served by installing a separate charter . . . at this time.

"I am convinced that there has been some improvement in the over-all situation during the course of this controversy . . ."

The Executive Council does not feel justified in granting the appeal made to us. So it is denied. However, if the improvement is not continued, and if proper attention is not given to the territory involved, we would look with favor upon granting the charter requested.

CASE OF LOCAL UNION 321

November 6, 1953 a new Local Union—No. 247—was established in Ottawa, Illinois covering Inside Electrical Work. The charter was requested by 19 members of Inside and Utility Local 321 of La Salle, Illinois.

The decision of International Vice President Boyle awarded the new Ottawa Local part of the territorial jurisdiction of the La Salle Local Union—the outlying part that Boyle held was not being organized.

The La Salle Local appealed to President Tracy who upheld Boyle's decision. The Local next appealed to this Executive Council and asked to appear before us.

Both Local Unions were notified when the case would be heard. No one appeared for the new Ottawa Local. Those appearing for the La Salle Local were:

J. F. Hughett, President

R. L. Hughett, Business Manager

J. E. Colman, Executive Board Chairman

Council members asked various questions after the above men presented their arguments. We also studied the record and the history in the case.

After doing so we do not feel justified in granting the appeal.

Therefore, it is denied.

CASE OF JOHN W. JUMP

John W. Jump is a member of Local Union 111, Denver, Colorado. He was chairman of Unit 3 of this Local when eight charges were filed against him by the Business Manager and his assistant.

The Local Trial Board found Jump guilty on six charges and not guilty on two. He was assessed \$200.00 and barred from participating in the Local Union's affairs for two years.

Jump appealed to International Vice President Wright. He sent a representative to Denver to investigate, hold a hearing, and report his findings.

Wright later reversed part of the Local Trial Board's findings and reduced the penalty to \$50.00 and one year's suspension from union activity.

Next Jump appealed to President Tracy who sustained Wright's decision. Now he appeals to this Executive Council.

Main Charge Upheld

The main charge upheld by Vice President Wright refers to Article XXVII, Section 2, Paragraph 8, of the IBEW Constitution. It reads:

"Creating or attempting to create dissatisfaction or dissension among any of the members or among L.U.'s of the IBEW."

The investigation made, and the hearing held, by the representative sent to Denver shows the following:

Jump admitted he had made motions while chairman of Unit 3 to "lead" the members in voting. The minutes of Unit 3's meetings prove this. He caused members of Unit 3 to vote four times on the same question.

He openly stated he was opposed to the secret ballot—that he and his friends wanted to know how individual members voted. He wanted to separate the "boys" from the "men."

Ballots Correctly Counted

Jump was on a committee to count the mailed ballots—of his and other units—on a proposed agreement with the Public Service Company. He admitted he placed several unopened ballots before the electric light and said: "I can see how this fellow voted."

He objected to the envelopes used. But the envelopes with sample ballots were posted on bulletin boards September 20 and Jump did not object until October 3 when the ballots were counted.

The envelopes were of the same type used by most business concerns. Jump admitted the ballots were properly and correctly counted but he refused to sign the committee report.

We have studied the Trial Board's minutes, the testimony of witnesses, Jump's own written statements, and the report of the investigation and hearing. These clearly show the appellant's actions could not fail to cause dissatisfaction and dissension among members.

The entire record shows he long acted in an arbitrary, high-handed manner. And that he was out to rule or ruin, to confuse, obstruct and delay. Such men can wreck a Local Union if allowed to proceed without halt.

The appeal is denied.

INTERNATIONAL CHARGE

The International President is empowered—in Article IV of the Constitution—to take charge of the affairs of any Local Union to protect the interests of its members and the IBEW.

However, the Constitution requires that if such a Local's affairs have not been adjusted in six months, the entire case must be referred to the Executive Council.

Therefore, the President referred to us the cases of Local Unions 619, Hot Springs, Arkansas—739, Hopkinsville, Kentucky—and 1071, Minerva, Ohio. We reviewed each case and decided that International charge (or supervision) shall continue until further notice.

PENSIONS APPROVED

The Executive Council approved the following pension applications:

Card In The I.O.	Formerly Of L.U.
Beck, Milton S.	3
Tripold, John A.	3
Hammond, Stanley F.	17
Mitchell, William M.	17
Clodfelter, William J.	18
Laulo, Randolph M.	31
Rose, Arthur J.	31
Fraser, John W.	39
Johnson, Rudolph E.	40
Reilly, John F.	58
Zachman, George, Sr.	60
Simon, Edward H.	76
Clemenson, Clarence E.	77
Sylliaasen, O. T.	77

Card In The I.O.	Formerly Of L.U.
Palmer, Lester C.	125
Poole, H. E.	130
Hansen, Edward R.	134
Swanson, Arthur L.	134
Svenningson, Oscar	134
Hawes, J. H.	180
Richardson, Jesse V.	180
Lutz, Otto H.	193
Waplington, Jack	213
Murphy, Josiah	245
Peck, Jesse V.	245
Twining, Fredwin N.	256
Castholm, Pete	271
Stanley, Lawrence E.	281
Carrey, Allen G.	304
Buckland, George R.	348
Heider, George R.	405
Hammond, Eldridge R.	408
Robertson, Charles R.	409
Harley, Harry E.	411
Olson, Oscar G.	521
Shaffer, Frank	599
Tavey, Frank	650
Hay, Elmer E.	688
Blaisdell, William M.	702
Morrow, Eugene M.	702
Clang, Andrew	719
Rhodes, Jerry M.	734
Williams, Eugene	784
Trickey, Harry L.	799
Capen, Ralph W.	856
Mathewson, Leo	885
Snyder, Roy V.	970
McCrary, J. D.	1116
Ladwig, August J.	1147
McCamley, John H.	1147

Membership In L.U.

Burrows, August H.	1
Gougeon, Charles E.	1
Hartman, John J.	1
Klages, Charles	1
Meyer, John A.	1
O'Shea, Walter D.	1
Potthoff, William F.	1
Rapp, Oliver F.	1
Spaeth, William	1
Vineyard, Henry E.	1
Gates, A. L.	2
Herr, Edward	2
Molin, Algot	2
Bonner, William H.	3
Brady, Joseph	3
Bryan, Robert H.	3
DuBois, Theodore B.	3
Engelhardt, Charles	3
Garrigan, Matthew, Sr.,	3
Geist, Fred A.	3
Kopesay, Julius	3
McDermott, Mark	3
Penders, John J.	3
Purmal, Charles	3
Shapiro, Aaron	3
Sullivan, Charles F.	3
Wood, Whitney	3
Jenkins, Robert J.	5
O'Shea, James R.	5
Michelson, Edward D.	6
Smith, Francis E.	6
Damrow, Irving L.	9
O'Flaherty, William T., Jr.,	9
McDonald, William	9

Membership In L.U.		Membership In L.U.	
Ohlund, Theodore N.	9	Joyce, E. F.	124
Ostensen, George	9	Boyana, A. F.	125
Hadley, Frank	11	Calder, Maurice	125
Kettner, Gustave P.	11	Daly, John G.	125
Lynch, Walter B.	11	Henkel, Ferd	125
Smith, Ray E.	11	Ingersoll, J. W.	125
Hart, William H.	12	Jones, Earl	125
Cantwell, Lawrence	17	Lewis, Ralph C.	125
Fowler, J.	17	Mitchell, Burt H.	125
Hoffmeyer, William	17	Muessig, Otto G.	125
Joyce, William	17	Thomlinson, Thad A.	125
Pearson, W. H.	17	Almgren, August	134
McCobb, O. A.	18	Boniface, Anthony	134
Gray, J. M.	26	Broderick, Joseph R.	134
Koenig, John C.	26	Cowherd, Harry	134
Lewis, Benton H.	26	Crabbe, E. B.	134
Marsh, R. K.	26	Dowle, William A.	134
Mullican, T. E.	26	Ferreira, Fred L.	134
Beagle, Edward G., Sr.	27	Hansen, Paul	134
Campbell, Ray T.	27	Larsen, Alfred	134
Kaminski, Walter W.	31	Lundahl, Edward	134
Brown, Ray	34	Martin, Alexander	134
Charkin, Max	38	Moore, Edward H.	134
Horrigan, Edward	38	McAuliffe, Michael	134
Magnum, Burt	38	Nitsche, Edward P.	134
Pazderski, Walter	38	Patchen, Edward W.	134
Redmond, Eugene	38	Schneeberger, John H.	134
Parsons, Erving W., Jr.	40	Schramm, Walter T.	134
Wall, James B.	41	Shannon, Dennis	134
Richards, Louis C.	43	Tranter, Fred W.	134
Stockam, John D.	43	Unruh, Arthur J.	134
Boyce, William R.	46	Webb, John W.	134
Garwood, L. A.	48	Wellnitz, Frank	134
Graham, B. H.	48	Ellis, Joe L.	136
Lawton, Lon	48	Clark, Lowell F.	143
Slater, J. B.	48	Lane, Salathiel S.	152
Babcock, William N.	52	Wolfe, F. M.	152
Carrigan, George E.	57	Simpson, Harry M.	176
Blond, Edward	58	Franke, George O.	195
Colquitt, Charles H.	58	Kowalke, George W. H.	195
Crouch, William	58	McClone, William J.	195
Greenthal, S. E.	58	Nilson, Nils A.	195
Greer, William	58	Weber, Joseph J.	196
Hill, W. W.	59	Boyle, Michael C.	200
Baker, Robert A.	65	Weber, John	200
Mankervis, Chester A.	65	Somers, George D.	210
Southwick, E. A.	77	Argo, Chester J.	212
Paschke, Fred C.	79	Ruthen, Walter G.	212
Beavers, R. C.	84	Shook, Charles B.	212
Cunningham, Frank I.	86	Beney, Martin L.	213
O'Connell, Henry	86	Geary, E.	213
Dorgan, William J.	88	Gibson, J. R.	213
Chinlund, Thomas G.	94	Northrop, J. H.	213
MacArthur, Archie	98	Robison, J. G.	213
Rowan, Frank A.	98	Knose, Lewis E.	214
Venn, Richard T.	98	Myers, Abraham R.	214
Glass, George	100	Allen, Oscar H.	223
Gahagan, J. W.	103	Smith, W. S.	245
Gebhard, John H.	103	Kiser, Austin E.	280
Harvell, M. R.	103	Hershey, Frank D.	292
Jost, Edward V.	103	Olson, Oscar	292
Kenny, Albert V.	103	Trenholm, Eric	292
Kester, Walter E.	103	Mundell, Oscar	302
Lynch, James H.	103	House, Ralph R.	304
Mullin, James W. E.	103	Goins, Samuel J.	306
Piggott, Richard F.	103	Braden, G. C.	309
Ramsey, James F.	103	Carter, Albert	309
MacDonald, John H. F.	104	Stephens, Fred	309
Gunn, James R.	108	Adams, Fred	326
Dempsey, George	110	Arpin, Denis J.	326
Mackey, Tom	113	Britton, William P.	326
Crayon, Thomas C.	122	Douglas, Asa B.	326
Pechta, Emil F.	122	Finethy, Claude	326

Membership In L.U.		Membership In L.U.	
Geoffery, Raoul	326	Burlew, Arthur F., Sr.	819
Hartigan, William J.	326	Pomerhn, Frank G.	854
Jordan, James H.	326	Armstrong, Jacob L.	862
Lowe, John E.	326	Slaughter, Charles E.	873
Morrissey, Thomas F.	326	Gwynn, Thomas E.	887
O'Connor, George A.	326	Callis, John E.	972
Thomson, William	326	Cutsinger, E. H.	1002
Hardin, K. D.	329	McCants, William	1002
Young, Morrie B.	338	Grinnell, Frederick	1095
Walsh, James	339	Risnes, O. J.	1245
Fuqua, Harry	341		
Browning, Lewis C.	348		
Carter, Richard L.	348		
McArthur, Charles E.	348		
Blank, Harry	352		
Cuyler, Frederick	352		
Foster, Frank	352		
Ladle, Charles	352		
Morrison, W. J.	352		
Pratt, George	352		
Ensor, Claude L.	353		
McCleery, L. W.	354		
Murray, Charles C.	360		
Rivers, J. W.	382		
Ammons, Allen	411		
Scribner, Harry W.	428		
Hogle, Joseph A.	429		
Foster, Herbert H., Sr.	441		
Seaton, John R.	449		
Cobaugh, J. F.	459		
Kruppa, John	459		
Mabon, L. D.	459		
Mull, O. E.	459		
Weigle, I. E.	459		
Zapp, Fred	465		
Beck, Abel	466		
Inge, Zack L.	477		
Gallagher, E. J.	483		
Lyons, James M.	494		
Kaestner, Otto C.	522		
McDrury, John J.	527		
Tax, J. F.	542		
Dilley, Marion F.	558		
Spence, G. C.	561		
Jones, William	569		
Fernald, Joseph H.	569		
Larsen, Hans	569		
Shaffer, E. E.	569		
Shaw, Austin B.	590		
Wilson, Jack	595		
Bowen, H. A., Sr.	595		
LeTissier, V. A.	595		
Lickiss, E. E.	613		
McDaniel, J. E.	648		
Dutton, William R.	649		
Lewis, Wallie T.	656		
Lambeth, L. D.	664		
Nistle, Hyman	664		
Slater, James	702		
Bruton, Ross I.	702		
Hopkins, Clifford E.	713		
Housa, Edward	713		
Jepson, Howard A.	713		
Nelson, Nels	716		
Mizell, T. J.	717		
Galinis, Vincent	723		
Bond, Herbert F.	723		
Horman, George W.	734		
Buchanan, Charlie B.	734		
Halstead, C. M.	734		
Rollins, Claude B.	734		
Wade, Ode	760		
Ward, S. B.			

BIRTH DATES CORRECTED

Acceptable evidence was submitted to the Council and corrections have been made in the International records of the birth dates of the following members:

Membership In L.U.	
Copley, Edwin H.	2
Baillargeon, Harry	3
Durney, Joseph	3
Foley, Thomas J.	3
Nestor, Alfred	3
Orgass, William R.	3
Ostrander, William J.	3
Riccio, Emile	3
Kilian, Paul M.	38
Alston, A. L.	59
Utterback, Louis B.	76
Conley, William E.	79
Eldridge, Percy D.	104
Rhodes, Howard E.	193
Wilson, Joseph M.	309
Sheridan, Bartholomew	326
VanTassel, Wesley B. Jr.	471
VanAlstine, Harvey C.	477
Stephenson, B. W.	677
Strohl, Clarence R.	697
McKenna, John J.	716
Coughlin, John	717
Stump, Ora T.	1393
Spalding, James E.	1579
Bennett, Clyde W.	Card in I. O.
Kidney, Thomas	Card in I. O.
Rice, John T.	Card in I. O.
Reed, Edward C.	Card in I. O.
Snively, Curtis C.	Card in I. O.

BIRTH DATES NOT CHANGED

Request for changes in birth date in the International records of the following member was denied:

Membership In L.U.	
Morris, Cornelius	3

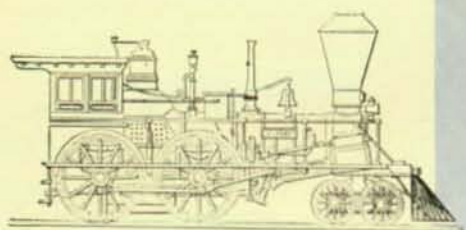
The records will be changed—to show a different date from what was originally given—when acceptable evidence is submitted to the Council.

NEXT REGULAR MEETING

The Executive Council adjourned Saturday, March 20, 1954.

Our next regular meeting will begin at 10 A.M., Monday, June 28, 1954.

H. H. BROACH,
Secretary of
Executive Council



model trains are his hobby

Director of Research Department Runs Lilliputian Rail Empire to Relax

I'VE Been Working on the Railroad," might well be the theme song of William W. Robbins — not "all the livelong day" because every day finds Brother Robbins hard at work at the International Office where he is Director of Research and Assistant to President Milne and Secretary Keenan. But many a night finds Brother Robbins in his basement hard at work at his hobby, model railroading.

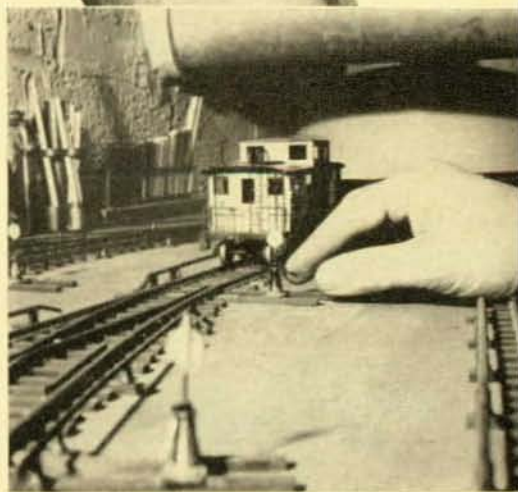
Brother Robbins, a long-time member of L.U. 477, San Bernardino, California, former business manager of that local and then an International Representative before coming to the I.O. in 1947, first became interested in his hobby by working in the railroad yards as a very young man. He thought he'd like to try his hand at fashioning cars and engines after the big ones he'd worked on. He visited the World's Fairs in



Director of Research William W. Robbins spends his leisure hours in his Silver Spring, Maryland, home with his extensive collection of model train equipment he has built, some shown in photo above.



Tiny journal boxes have cotton as wad and are oiled with large hypo needle.



Entrance to "yards" has many tiny switches such as above. Outside of main rails is third for power pickup.

San Diego and San Francisco and spent nearly all his sightseeing time viewing the miniature railroad exhibits there.

In 1936, "Robby" as he is familiarly known to his hundreds of friends in the Brotherhood, tried his luck at building a couple of boxcars "just to see if he could do it." They turned out fine and his career as an avid model railroader was launched in earnest.

Brother Robbins says that the aim of all model railroaders is to build authentic copies of prototypes—only on a much smaller scale. The scale he employs is one-fourth inch to the foot. Robby says that modelers follow the procedure of the big roads—they can buy parts for cars and assemble them or they can build them from scratch. Some modelers go in for scenery, others operations, others building the cars and engines and painting them. Brother Robbins says he falls into this last school. His collection includes 75 freight cars, 11 passenger cars, 10 steam-type locomotives and two diesels, and his "operations" include freight motors run from overhead trolley lines and gas-electric cars.

Right-of-Way Problem

Brother Robbins revealed, with a grin, that model railroaders often have the same problems that the big roads have. For example, the matter of right of way. Friend wife is always usurping more than

her share of the basement. The best spot for a railroad yard is always the same spot she has designated for the washing machine, and she is often the instrument of sabotage, laying articles of clothing and household items on the track, leading to derailment and other disaster.

Children Love Trains

Brother Robbins says half the joy of having a hobby is sharing it with someone else. While he hasn't any sons to share his hobby with (his offspring—two lovely daughters) his basement attracts neighborhood kids for blocks around.

Railroad tracks encircle the entire Robbins' basement and after over 17 years of work with his hobby Brother Robbins has quite a representative outfit which might be expensive to replace. However, on a pay-as-you-go basis and according to the number of fascinating hobby hours put into the work, he says the cost is perhaps 10 cents per hour for material to work with.

Model railroading is a hobby shared by many more IBEW members. We are happy to pay tribute to them all, in telling you a little in picture and story about the activity of one of them.

(Have you an interesting hobby? Write us about it.)



Robbins' tracks encircle basement of home, climbing Washer Hill, through Stairstep Tunnel, around Vent Tower. Mrs. Robbins here loads the washer.

Below: This SP switcher dates to '37.



Above: Robbins uses miniature drill press to drill out a journal bearing.

Authenticity is essential for self-satisfaction by model train hobbyists so here Robbins studies actual blueprints of rolling stock but divides dimensions by forty-eight to get correct proportion.



Brother Robbins built the gondola car rivet-for-rivet as if it were a full 40 feet long. It will be finished like the real article. Here he attaches trucks to the car body. He worked in yards in youth and started his hobby in 1936.



John Connors, left, director of the AFL Workers' Education Bureau, talks with Marc Carriche of the ILO, center, and Robert A. Warner.

Eastern Labor Press Conference Meet in WASHINGTON

ON APRIL 2 and 3, the Eastern Labor Press Conference, largest regional labor press group in the United States, met in Washington, D. C. to discuss progress and problems, and to participate in programs of vital interest to labor editors throughout the country. Our editor, J. Scott Milne, Secretary-Treasurer of ELPC, in conjunction with Frank Powers, president, and other officers of the group, arranged the program for the meeting.

Friday morning's session was given over to Labor's League for Political Education and to ways and means which can be employed by the labor press to help its cause. The session was directed by James McDevitt, director of LLPE who stressed the fact that a great part of any progress to be made in the political field will be a direct result of the job done by the labor press. He urged the labor press to bring voting records to their read-

ers. Mr. McDevitt was ably assisted on the program by Tom Duncan and Nelson Cruikshank.

Friday afternoon was given over to a new kind of program, arranged especially to help labor editors to get advice and experience on technical problems with which they are confronted. The editors were taken on a tour of a large printing establishment in Washington (Ransdell, Inc., printers of our JOURNAL) and were able to talk over their printing problems with on-the-spot experts.

The Saturday morning session of the Conference was devoted to two important and diversified programs.

At 10 o'clock, Charles P. Taft, brother of the late Senate leader from Ohio, addressed the delegates on "What the Labor Press Can Do For America." In an interesting talk full of comprehensive examples, Mr. Taft particularly urged labor editors to exercise care in the editing of the material which



Charles P. Taft, brother of the late Senator, spoke to the labor editors.



J. L. McDevitt of LLPE talks with Wm. Schoenberg of Cement Workers.



President Dan Tracy, left, looks at sample of uranium held by Walker Cisler, president of the Detroit-Edison power firm. Secretary Milne is on the right.

they print. He said that a few irresponsible editors who do not search out the facts in an effort to be wholly truthful, can do the entire labor press irreparable harm.

At 11 o'clock, a most enlightening program was presented to the editors of the ELPC and some 150 guests, by officers of the Detroit Edison Company, on Atomic Energy and how it may be adopted to industrial use. (Beginning with this issue, a series of articles on this subject and incorporating much of the material developed at the meeting will appear in your JOURNAL.)

Following the Detroit Edison

Left: Congressman Chester Holifield of California, who told of atom-bomb tests, chats with Andrew Biemiller, legislative representative of AFL.



presentation by President Walker Cisler and his co-workers, the ELPC Annual Awards luncheon was held. Our Editor J. Scott Milne presided as chairman and introduced Congressman Chester Holifield, speaker for the luncheon. Congressman Holifield has been a member of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy since it was formed. He said very forcefully that the American public is entitled to have the full facts on the destructive capacity of the H-bomb. "The people do not have to be told how a bomb is constructed or how it is detonated," the Congressman said, "but they are entitled to know the grim facts about its capabilities." He went on to discuss related matters of keen importance to all.

Following the speech of Congressman Holifield, awards for excellence in journalism to members of the Eastern Labor Press Conference were made by President Frank Powers.

As winner of first prize at the last ELPC meet, the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL was eliminated from the competition and our editor was given the job of arranging for the contest, the judging and awards this year. Winners were: *The Machinists' Monthly Journal*, *The Catering Industry Employee*, *The Hat Worker*, *Chattanooga Labor World*, and *Labor's Daily*.

(Continued on page 53)



Certificates of Merit for publications were made to Fred Sweet, Catering Industry Employee; J. C. Rich, Hatters; Mrs. Brownie Cuthbert, Chattanooga Labor World; Frank Powers, ELPC president; who made the awards; Ralph White, Labor's Daily and William O'Connell, Machinist.

At right: Sect. Milne speaks at the luncheon.



With the Ladies



Oiling the Wheels

LAST week I read a column for women which appears weekly in a local newspaper. The author expressed an idea which started me to thinking that it was a very good idea—too good a one not to pass on to you, with some observations and comments of my own. The author, Mary Tinley Daly, was describing a day in her life when everything went wrong, including the breakdown of the family washing machine. The man who came to fix it said, "Lady, do you ever think of using oil? Everything needs oil." Mrs. Daly then applied his advice to human relations—everybody needs a little oil, too.

Ladies, did you ever stop to think how much more pleasant life could be made for you and those about you, by application of the oil of human kindness? It can make all the wheels of life run more smoothly, and yet how often do we forget, or refuse to apply it. Let's take some examples.

Do It Tactfully

Mr. Green runs a grocery store. Inadvertently he sold some bad meat to two of his regular customers. Both brought the meat back. Mrs. Jones stalked into the store when it was full of people, slammed the meat on the counter and in no uncertain terms rudely demanded a refund. Mr. Green, embarrassed, gave the refund and told a startled and indignant Mrs. Jones, that in the future he'd prefer she took her business elsewhere.

Contrast the attitude of Mrs. Brown who also returned her meat

but applied the oil of human kindness at the same time. She waited until there were no customers around, then said quietly to the grocer:

"Mr. Green, I happened to get some bad meat today. I know you always carry good meat and that you'd want me to tell you."

All the difference in the world! Mrs. Brown got a fresh cut of meat, larger than the one she first had

been well and the boys got on her nerves.

Well, Mrs. Smith went down to school to "give that snippy teacher a piece of her mind." That she did, in front of several pupils, and in cutting tones she told Miss Minturn she'd report her to the principal if the situation did not improve. A harassed Miss Minturn went to the principal first, and stated her case against the unruly pupil, and the result was unpleasant for everybody.

It Can Be Done Pleasantly

Contrast Johnny Thomas' mother's approach to the problem. She applied a little oil of kindness. "Miss Minturn," she said to the teacher in private, "I wanted to ask your help with Johnny. He's very unruly and mischievous and must cause you lots of trouble. I thought maybe we could work something out between us that would help us both."

Magic words! Magic oil! Miss Minturn thinks Mrs. Thomas is a darling and that perhaps Johnny can't be so bad after all, with a mother like that. She's tried to be more understanding and patient with him and they're now getting along fine.

Works With Mothers-in-Law

See how it works? Just one more case:

Jean and Helen both have interfering mothers-in-law. They annoy them both terribly, but Jean meets her problem head-on, collision fashion and Helen is trying to oil the wheels

Little Things

*No riches have been mine,
No laurels crowned my head,
But I have loved a man—and made
a home
And borne a family instead.*

*I've planted flowers in a row,
I've made a dress—a pair of tiny
socks;
I've polished china, frosted birthday
cakes
And combed out tangled locks.*

*I've lighted lamps when shadows
came—
To guide my loved ones on their way,
I've bandaged cuts and mended broken
hearts
So often at the close of day!*

*The things we seek in life sometimes
we miss.
Wealth, fame, success are not the
only goal.
To make a home, find love, and know
a baby's kiss
Is such a comfort to a tired soul*

EVELYN L. MILLS



and Mr. Green considers her one of his best customers—all because of a little tact—application of the oil of kindness.

Then there was the case of the cross school teacher. Miss Minturn seemed to have a grudge against Billy Smith and Johnny Thomas. They were pretty mischievous in school, it's true, but Miss Minturn seemed inordinately cross and stern with them. The fact was, she hadn't



a bit so that her married life can go along smoothly without anyone getting hurt.

Jean resents her mother-in-law's criticism of her household management and her attempts to tell her how to do things. She told her so and has perhaps alienated her for life.

Helen doesn't like interference either, but she is handling the situation diplomatically. She consults her mother-in-law about little things: "Mother Johnson, you had Jim so much longer than I have, how do you make his favorite dessert?"

"Mother Johnson, is this too much starch to put in Jim's collars?"

And girls, don't think that wee bit of oil isn't paying off in peace and harmony in the Johnson household.

Mother Johnson says her Jim picked a sweet, sensible girl who's willing to learn, and following a little harmless advice makes mother-in-law think Helen's one fine cook and housekeeper.

Oh girls, this spreading of a little oil is a pretty wonderful thing. It will make every phase of your life in which it is applied, run more smoothly.

Bring Out The Best

A very wise man once said—in all your relationships with other people, don't criticize, condemn or complain. These reactions bring out the worst in people, even those you love the most and want to help. Instead, bring out the best in people. Praise whenever and wherever you possibly can. Make the other person feel important. Spare his feelings whenever you can. Apply that oil of human kindness. It's only a matter of applying the Golden Rule really, but it can work miracles.

What do you say, we all try it for a week? Use a little oil on everybody we meet. Now I don't mean we should flatter. I don't mean we should be insincere. But if we can find a nice thing to say, let's say it. If we've got an unpleasant task to do or a message to deliver, let's do it as kindly as possible.

Let's try it for one week, and if we don't find things running more smoothly, our relationship with others improved, our own dispositions a little more sunny, and that we are on the way to making more friends—well, o.k. We can go right back to "no oil." We can just let our friends rust in their own fashion. But we're confident that the old oil method will work.

Let's just try it for a week and see what happens. Happy oiling! See you next month!

There are thousands upon thousands of good restaurants all over this country and nearly every one of them has some dish which is its favorite.

We've collected a few of them for you here.

There's a fine restaurant in Washington, D. C., called "The Golden Parrot." The specialty of that house is:

STUFFED SHRIMP

1 lb. fresh or frozen large shrimp
(10 count)

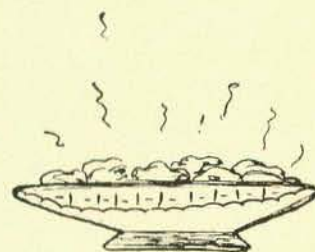
¼ cup milk
1 egg
½ cup bread crumbs
Salt and pepper
½ tsp. paprika
1 lb. lump crabmeat
2 tbsps. mayonnaise
1 tsp. tabasco sauce
1 tsp. prepared mustard
2 slices fresh bread, crusts removed and cubed
1 tsp. Worcestershire Sauce
1 medium onion, minced
½ green pepper finely chopped
½ cup melted margarine

Peel uncooked shrimp, leaving tail shell on. Split shrimp down the back and spread apart, butterfly fashion. Dip uncooked shrimps into milk and egg mixture; then in bread crumbs and paprika, which have been combined. Combine crabmeat, Worcestershire Sauce, salt, pepper, tabasco, mustard, mayonnaise and bread cubes. Saute onion, green pepper in 2 tablespoons melted margarine and add to crabmeat mixture. Firmly stuff breaded shrimp with crabmeat mixture. Place shrimp tail side up on a greased shallow baking dish. Baste shrimp with melted margarine. Bake in 400°F. oven until brown. Serve piping hot. Makes 4 servings.

Nearly everyone at some time or other has heard of the famous "Brown Derby" restaurants of California. They have a number of delicious specialties. Among them:

¼ cup sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt
1 cup all-purpose flour
1 tablespoon unflavored gelatin
2 one-ounce cakes unsweetened chocolate
4 egg yolks
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 egg yolk
¼ cup shortening
¼ cup cold water
2 cups milk
2 ounces sweet or milk chocolate
½ cup sugar

BLACK BOTTOM PIE



Turn on oven and set regulator at moderately hot (400°F.). Beat ¼ cup sugar, the one egg yolk, salt and shortening with fork until well mixed. Mix flour in until well blended. Press firmly, about ½ inch thick, into bottom and sides of a 9-inch pie pan. Bake about 15 minutes, or until golden-brown. Make fillings: Mix cold water and unflavored gelatin together and let stand about six minutes, or until gelatin softens. Heat milk, unsweetened chocolate and sweet or milk chocolate in top of double boiler until chocolate is melted, mixing well. Cream together the 4 egg yolks, ½ cup sugar and teaspoon vanilla. Pour hot chocolate-milk mixture over egg mixture; beat well until blended; add softened gelatin; stir until combined. Pour into baked pastry shell. Chill until firm. Top with whipped top milk or cream and sprinkle with shaved sweet chocolate. Serves 6 to 8.

The "Brown Derby" is also noted for its wonderful baked potatoes. Here's how:

DERBY BAKED POTATOES

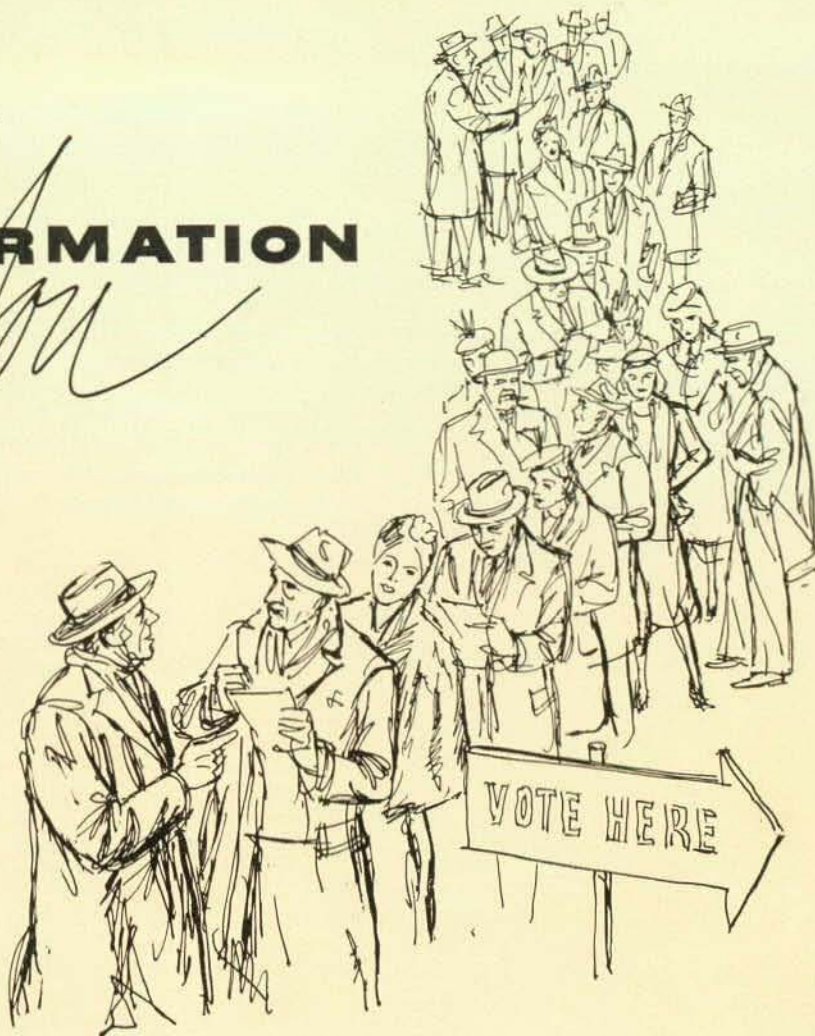
For each serving, use 1 large potato. Cut a thin slice off one side and scoop out potato; put into a bowl; mash well. Add a teaspoon each of chopped chives and chopped crisp bacon, a pinch of nutmeg, and enough sour cream to make potatoes the same consistency as when mashed. Put mixture back into shell; smooth the top; crisscross with thin strips of cheese; sprinkle with paprika. Replace in hot oven (450°F.) for about 15 minutes, or until nicely browned. Serve hot.

VITAL INFORMATION

FOR

BROTHERS and Sisters, it's no secret that things are not going too well in the Administration Camp. There are reassuring murmurs coming from Administration leaders, but meanwhile the facts speak for themselves — unemployment is rising—and any way you look at it that is not good for organized labor or for any of the people of these United States. Now too many of us are sitting by with a resigned attitude of, "Well, there's nothing we can do about it." There's plenty we can do about it! Every time there's an election we can do something very forceful about looking after our rights and privileges and about the welfare of our country and the American people as a whole. Legislators and politicians act for the benefit of the people—if the people demand it and demand it at the polls on Election Day.

However, Election Day involves a good many things—first and foremost eligibility to vote. Following, state by state, is vital information for you—rules you need to know governing elections in your community. For some the last date for paying poll tax or registering or fulfilling other eligibility requirements may be passed, but for others there is still plenty of time if you act now. Later we'll bring you voting records to help you to pick and choose your candidates but for NOW, the important thing is—**BE READY TO VOTE!**



ALABAMA

REGISTRATION — Permanent if elector does not change address. Must be made in person with county board of registrars. Dates vary with counties but required by law to be statewide on 1st and 3d Mondays of each month. Citizens of Jefferson, Mobile, Montgomery and Tuscaloosa counties should check for additional dates.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS — In state two years, county one year, precinct three months.

POLL TAX — \$1.50 a year must be paid to tax collector of county before Feb. 1, 1954. (Tax cumulative with interest up to total of \$4.50.) Servicemen and veterans already registered do not have to pay poll tax.



ARIZONA

REGISTRATION — Permanent if elector votes in every even-numbered year at either primary or general election. Register with county recorder or justice of peace. Register for primary before 5 p.m., July 2. Register for election until 5 p.m., Sept. 27.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS — In state one year, county and precinct 30 days.



ARKANSAS

REGISTRATION — There is no registration. Poll tax receipt is accepted as evidence of one's right to vote in Arkansas.

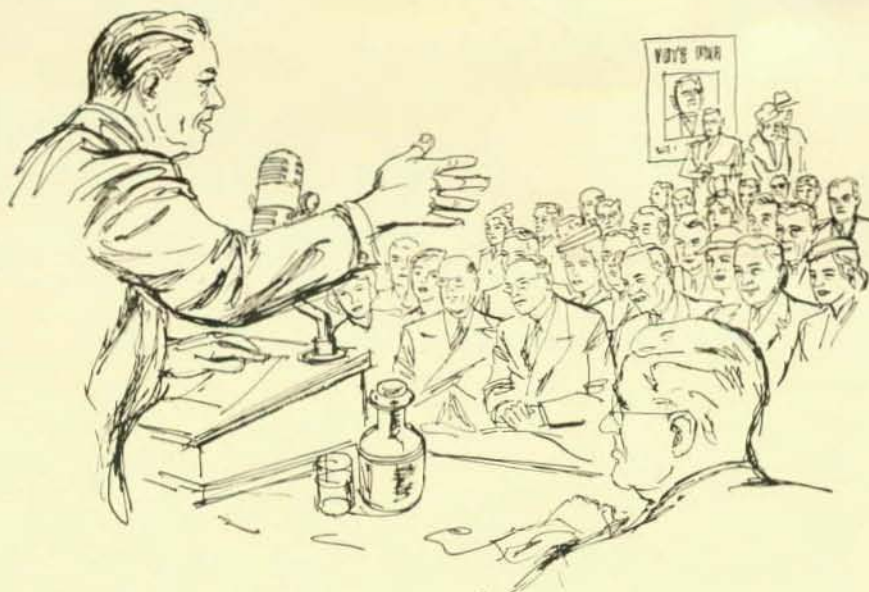
RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS — In state one year, county six months, precinct 30 days.

POLL TAX — \$1 must have been paid by all voters to the county tax collector in person or by mail by Oct. 1, 1953 to vote in the primary. Must be paid again by Oct. 1, 1954, to vote in the general election. Poll tax not cumulative.



CALIFORNIA

REGISTRATION — Permanent if elector votes at least once each two years. Register with county clerk except in Los Angeles and San Francisco counties, where citizens register with registrar of voters. Register any time except the 53 days before



primary and general election. Register for primary up to April 15. Register for election up to Sept. 8.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state one year, county 90 days, precinct 54 days.



COLORADO

REGISTRATION — Permanent if elector votes at least once each two years. Register any time with county clerk except during two weeks before primary and general election in 1954. Precinct registration is held on 4th Thursday preceding primary and the general election. Register for primary through Aug. 30. Register for election through Oct. 18.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state one year, county 90 days, city or town 30 days, precinct 15 days.



CONNECTICUT

REGISTRATION—Permanent and must be in person before local board of admissions. Dates vary in towns but is statewide on the Saturday of both the 3d and 4th weeks before general election. Registration statewide Oct. 2 and Oct. 9. Registration canceled automatically for failure to vote once every four years unless request for continuance is filed by elector.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state one year, town six months.



DELAWARE

REGISTRATION — General registration of all electors required in 1954 and every 4th year thereafter. Registration dates in the election districts are: Second Wednesday in July and the first and third Saturdays in October. Also possible to register at

county election department on different dates beginning in April.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state one year, county three months, precinct 30 days.



FLORIDA

REGISTRATION — Permanent except where county calls for reregistration. Must be made in person with county supervisor of registration in county of residence. Registration can be made each week during January and at least one day weekly throughout year, except 30 days before and five days following primary and election. Register for primary through April 3. Register for general election from May 10 through Oct. 2.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state one year, county six months.



GEORGIA

REGISTRATION—No one can vote unless he has registered or reregistered by May 1. One must be able to read and write any selected section of the Constitution of the U. S. or Georgia to satisfaction of the registrar and to pass a test on a list of standard questions. Registration is permanent if elector votes once every two years.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state one year, county six months. In Georgia 18 is minimum voting age.



IDAHO

REGISTRATION — Permanent if elector votes at each general election. Register in person with clerk of board of county commissioners. Register for primary until 9 p.m. of Aug. 7. Register for election until 9 p.m., Oct. 30.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state six months, county 30 days.



ILLINOIS

REGISTRATION—In person and permanent if elector votes once each four years. Register with county clerk except in Chicago and Cook County election district where registration is made with board of election commissioners any time except 28 days before and two days following election. Register for primary through March 15. Register for election April 16 through Oct. 4.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state one year, county 90 days, precinct 30 days.



INDIANA

REGISTRATION — Permanent if elector votes once every two years. In counties over 80,000 population register with board of registration; in counties under 80,000 with clerk of circuit court any time until 29th day before election and 10 days after. Register for primary through April 5. Register for election through Oct. 4.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state six months, township 60 days, precinct 30 days.



IOWA

REGISTRATION—Required in all cities of 10,000 or more. In Des Moines register with commissioner of registration any time up to and including 10th day before election (for primary, registration closes on May 28, for election Oct. 22.) In Des Moines commissioner of registration sets dates for precinct registration.

Towns from 6,000 to 10,000 may require registration by ordinance. In rural communities registration not required.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state six months, county 60 days, precinct 10 days.



KANSAS

REGISTRATION—In person and permanent if elector votes every two years except in Kansas City, Topeka and Wichita where reregistration is required every Presidential year. In these three cities register any time except 20 days before election; elsewhere register any time except 10 days before. Register in Kansas City, Topeka and Wichita for primary through July 13, and for election through Oct. 12. Register elsewhere for primary through July 23 and for election through Oct. 22.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state six months, township 30 days.

KENTUCKY

REGISTRATION—In person and permanent if elector votes every two years. Register with board of registration commissioners in cities of first class, elsewhere with county clerk any time except 59 days preceding the primary and general elections and five days following each. Register for primary through June 9. Register for election through Sept. 3.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state one year, county six months, precinct 60 days.



LOUISIANA

REGISTRATION—New registration required every four years. Must be made in person with registrar of voters in parish of residence before 30th day preceding an election. If elector did not reregister to vote in 1952 election, he must do so in 1954. (Registration books are open to all regardless of race.) Register for July 27 Congressional primary through Saturday, June 26. Register for general election through Oct. 2.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state two years, parish one year, precinct three months.



MAINE

REGISTRATION—In person before board of registration unless name has been carried forward from assessor's, or previous registration, list. All males (21 to 70) who pay annual poll tax of \$3 have names automatically placed on registration list. (Maine poll tax not required for voting.) In cities over 30,000 (Portland and Lewiston) register any time except 12 days before election; in towns from 25,000 to 30,000 (Bangor) register from 17th to 8th day before election; in smaller towns dates vary. In towns selectmen acting as board of registration may register all persons whom they consider qualified without request for registration.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state six months, town three months.



MARYLAND

REGISTRATION—In person and permanent if elector votes at least once each five years in Baltimore city and Anne Arundel, Howard, Montgomery, Prince Georges and Washington counties. In Baltimore city register any time except 30 days before and 10 days after primary or 45 days before and 15 days after election. In above counties register any time except 30 days before and 10 days after election at county seat before board of permanent registration. Other counties have periodic registration and must provide precinct registration on April 27, Sept. 28, and Oct. 2 in addition to registration at

office of board of registrars, in county seat from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state one year, county or city six months.



MASSACHUSETTS

REGISTRATION—In person before local board of registrars. Permanent if name continues to be carried on voting list made up in January, February and March. Males under 70 pay \$2 annual poll tax. Payment is evidence of residence for having name placed on voting list. (Tax not required for voting.) Registration dates vary by towns but there is statewide registration Oct. 1 until 10 p.m. Registration closed statewide from 32d day preceding an election through day following election. Ask town clerk for local registration dates.

Registration is closed for primary after Aug. 13. Registration is closed for election after 10 p.m., Oct. 1.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state one year, city or town six months.



MICHIGAN

REGISTRATION—With town clerk any time except 20 days immediately before election. Permanent for all who vote once every four years. In towns of 20,000 or more governing body may suspend those who do not vote within two-year period, provided voter be notified of suspension and given chance to request continuance of registration within 30 days. Michigan primary held Aug. 3. Register for primary through July 5. Register for election through Oct. 4.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state six months, city or township 20 days.

MINNESOTA

REGISTRATION—With city or village clerk; or in St. Paul and Minneapolis with commissioner of registration. Permanent if elector votes once every two years. Register any time except 20 days before an election. Registration is not required in communities under 15,000. Register for primary through Aug. 24. Register for election through Oct. 12.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state six months, election district 30 days.



MISSISSIPPI

REGISTRATION—With the county or city registrar at least four months before any election. Permanent unless reregistration ordered by county supervisors. Registration for primary and election closes after July 2.

POLL TAX—Annual \$2 tax must be paid to sheriff by Feb. 1 to vote by those 21 to 60. Tax is cumulative for two years preceding election.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state two years, town or city one year.



MISSOURI

REGISTRATION—In person; permanent. Registration required only in cities of 10,000 or more and in counties of 200,000. Dates vary. Consult board of election commissioners or county clerk for dates. In Jackson County (Kansas City) a reregistration will take place. In city of St. Louis register with board of election commissioners any time except 24 days preceding election.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state one year, county and precinct 60 days.



MONTANA

REGISTRATION — With county clerk up to 45 days before election. Registration canceled for failure to vote in 1952 general election. Register for primary through June 4; for election through Sept. 17.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS — In state one year, county and precinct 30 days.



NEBRASKA

REGISTRATION — Required only in cities of 7,000 and more. In Omaha and Lincoln registration made with election commissioner; permanent unless elector moves or changes name. Register any time except 10 days before election.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS — In state six months, county 40 days, precinct 10 days.



NEVADA

REGISTRATION — Register with county clerk any time except 30 days before election. Registration permanent if elector votes at each general election; canceled for failure to do so. Register for primary through April 27; for election through Sept. 27.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS — In state six months, county 30 days, precinct 10 days.



NEW HAMPSHIRE

REGISTRATION — With board of election supervisors at place of residence. Dates vary, but usually time is within 10 days before election. Supervisors can put on the list of those eligible to vote names of citizens qualified but not registered.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS — In state six months, precinct six months.



NEW JERSEY

REGISTRATION — Permanent if elector votes every four years in general election. Citizens of Essex and Hudson counties register with county clerk, elsewhere with city clerk any time up to 40th day before election. Register for primary through March 11; for election through Sept. 23.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS — In state one year, county five months, precinct 30 days.



NEW MEXICO

REGISTRATION — With county clerk any time from Monday following an election to 5 p.m. on 30th day before election. Registration permanent if elector voted at last two general elections. Register for primary through April 5; for election through Oct. 4.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS — In state one year, county 90 days, precinct 30 days.



NEW YORK

REGISTRATION — Personal registration required in communities over 5,000 population. In others, reregistration is required if elector has not voted at general election during last four years. Dates to be set by legislature.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS — In state one year, county, city or village four months, election district 30 days.



NORTH CAROLINA

REGISTRATION — In person with local registrar. Permanent unless



elector moves. If you did not reregister in 1952 do so in 1954. Registration closes 2d Saturday before an election.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS — In state one year, county and precinct four months.



NORTH DAKOTA

REGISTRATION — None for statewide elections. Election boards maintain poll list. New voters can add names to poll list in precinct when voting.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS — In state one year, county 90 days, precinct 30 days.



OHIO

REGISTRATION — With county election boards any time except 40 days before and 10 days following an election. Permanent if elector votes once every two years. No registration required in towns under 16,000.

Elector just request to be put on list of qualified voters. Register for primary through March 25; for election through Sept. 23.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS — In state one year, county 40 days, precinct 40 days.



OKLAHOMA

REGISTRATION — Reregistration to take place in March except in following counties: Beckham, Canadian, Greer, Harper, Jackson, Kingfisher, Lincoln, Major, Muskogee, Oklahoma, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Seminole, Stephens, Texas, Tulsa, Wagoner, Woods, Woodward.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS — In state one year, county six months, precinct 30 days.



OREGON

REGISTRATION — With city or county clerk. Permanent if elector votes at least once every two years. Register for primary through April 20; for election through Oct. 2.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS — In state six months, precinct 30 days.



PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTRATION — In person and permanent if elector votes every two years. Register any time except 50 days before and five days after primary and 50 days before and 30 days after election. Register for primary through March 27; for election Sept. 11.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS — In state one year, county two months, precinct two months. Native-born Pennsylvanians who have returned to state and were previously registered need reside in Pennsylvania only six months to vote.



RHODE ISLAND

REGISTRATION — If elector did not reregister in 1952 he must do so in 1954 to vote in 1954.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS — In state one year, city or town six months.



SOUTH CAROLINA

REGISTRATION — Citizens 21 and over who have fulfilled residence requirements and can read and write any section of the state constitution chosen by registration officer, or who have paid taxes previous year on property assessed at \$300 or more (and not otherwise disqualified by conviction of crime, etc.) entitled to register. Registration closed during 30 days before primary and general election. (Closed for primary June 12; closed for election after Oct. 2.) Registration books open at court house first Monday of each month for

three successive days, except that in May and August books are open up to the 16th. In 1954, registration boards shall hold at least one local or precinct registration meeting.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state two years, county one year, precinct four months. Ministers and school teachers entitled to vote after six months residence in state.

★

SOUTH DAKOTA

REGISTRATION—With county auditor. Canceled for failure to vote in last general election. Register for primary through May 15. Register for election through Oct. 25.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state one year, county 90 days, precinct 30 days.

★

TENNESSEE

REGISTRATION—Permanent re-registration canceled for failure to vote four straight years. Registration made with county election commission any time except registration does not entitle registrant to vote in any election until it has been in effect 20 days before election. In counties under 25,000 registration must have been in effect at least 10 days before election.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state one year, county six months, precinct 30 days.

★

TEXAS

REGISTRATION—Poll tax receipt is evidence of right to vote.

POLL TAX—Electors between 21 and 60 must pay \$1.75 poll tax by Jan. 31 to be eligible to vote in primary and general election. Tax may be paid to county tax collector.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state one year, county six months.

★

UTAH

REGISTRATION—In person and permanent if elector votes once every two years. Register with county clerk any time except 10 days before an election. Precinct registration for primary until Sept. 3. Precinct registration for election until Oct. 22.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state one year, county four months, precinct 60 days.

★

VERMONT

REGISTRATION—Not required of those whose names appear on checklist. Those not on checklist must appear in person before civil authority board at time fixed by the town clerk to check on qualifications for voting and to take Freeman's Oath. Those absent from state must file with town clerk a declaration of intent to re-

main Vermont citizens at least three months before election. No one not on checklist 36 hours before election may vote.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state one year, county three months, precinct three months.

★

VIRGINIA

REGISTRATION—In person and permanent. Register any time except 30 days before an election. Poll tax receipt must be presented when registering. Registration for primary closes June 12. Registration for election closes Oct. 2.

POLL TAX—Annual tax of \$1.50 must be paid by May 4 to vote in primary and election. (Poll tax cumulative with interest for three years.)

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state one year, county six months, precinct 30 days.

★

WASHINGTON

REGISTRATION—In person in office of city clerk or county auditor (if residing outside of city limits) any time except 30 days before an election. Permanent if elector votes once during four-year period. Electors who have moved from one precinct to another have additional 15 days to make change on registration book. Register for primary through Aug. 13; for election through Oct. 1.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state one year, county 90 days, precinct 30 days.

★

WEST VIRGINIA

REGISTRATION—With clerk of county court any time except 30 days before an election. Dates vary locally but closed statewide during 30 days before an election. Registration permanent if elector votes once during each three-year period. Registration for primary closed July 3. Registration for election closed Oct. 2.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state one year, county 60 days, precinct 60 days.

★

WISCONSIN

REGISTRATION—With town clerk. In Milwaukee, with election commissioners. Registration permanent by voting once during each two-year period. Registration required in towns of 5,000 and more, and in towns under 5,000 if located in counties of 300,000 or more. Register any time except from 5 p.m. of second Wednesday before election through election. Register for primary through Sept. 1; for election through Oct. 20.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state one year, precinct 10 days.

WYOMING

REGISTRATION—With city or county clerk any time except 15 days before primary and general election. Registration for primary closed Aug. 2; for election Oct. 18.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS—In state one year, county 60 days, precinct 10 days.

Labor Press

(Continued from page 41)

At the end of the luncheon session, drawings were made for numerous door prizes, awarded by international unions. The postcard-size pocket radio awarded by the I.B.E.W., was won by Ralph White, editor of *Labor's Daily*.

Following the luncheon session, the editors held a business session at which time a full discussion was given to the need for a news service to replace the defunct Labor Press Associated and a committee was appointed to confer with A.F. of L. Secretary-Treasurer Schnitzler on the matter.

A number of resolutions were passed, including one supporting the Hatters in their nine-month old strike at Norwalk, Connecticut, one urging the labor press to keep alive the off-shore oil giveaway vote as an issue in the 1954 Congressional elections, another asking editors to publicize the efforts to obtain the right to vote for the people of the district of Columbia.

The two-day meet was concluded with election of officers. Frank Powers was again elected to the presidency. J. Scott Milne, because of the press of his duties as I.B.E.W. International President and because he already holds the position as President of the parent labor editors group, International Labor Press Association, resigned as Secretary-Treasurer and was succeeded by Garland Ruark of Baltimore. Vice Presidents elected were: Ray Taylor, A.F.L. Auto Worker, J. B. Springer, *The Train Dispatcher*, Bernard Tassler, *American Federationist*, Cecil Owen, *United Mine Workers' Journal*, Martin McIntyre, *Bradford Union*, Brownie Cuthbert, *Chattanooga Labor World* and Irwin Klass of the *Chicago Federationist*.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

Q. On installation of different makes of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment, I would like to know the proper method of installing air conditioning units with a recovery water tower for more than one unit.

Do you have wiring diagrams showing magnetic starters, relays, and temperature controls for complete safety in case of water failure where machines or fans will not run unless water is pumped through unit?

The most popular types of air conditioning used in Tulsa are: Chrysler, Air Temp High and Low Voltage Controls.

TOM RAUCH.

A. There is shown below an air conditioning electrical diagram for a central system using two York Corporation compressors with refrigerant evaporative condenser type of tower cooling.

In a package type of unit for various floors with one cooling tower on the roof one can parallel the various compressors' starters so that the auxiliary contact on each starter will close when cooling is demanded to start the evaporating condenser on the roof and serves this lead with the protective devices.

Attention is called to section 4343 in the National Electrical Code when connecting more than one motor to a single branch circuit so that each motor controller must be approved for "group installation" for proper branch circuit protection.

Q. We have a 3750 KVA generator which is located 100 ft. from Main Breaker on Switch Gear. The leads from this generator to switch gear are 6-750000 CM—varnished cambric type V, connected in parallel and laid in the same duct 8" x 8". This duct leads up until we have open and put fans on it to hold temperature down so you can hold your hand on it. The room temperature is about 80°F.

I seem to remember seeing in your Questions and Answers Department a formula which covered laying wires in parallel in same duct.

Would you please send me the

following information on the problem below?

The heating effect, if any, on the duct and leads. The loss in generated power, if any, between the generator and switch gear. This generator has a peak load of 3200 KW and an average load of 2800 KW. The peak load lasts about an hour each day. The average is for a period of about 16 hours per day. The remaining 7 hours is about 1600 KW per hour.

W. H. JAMISON,
Fulton, Missouri.

A. Apparently this 3750 KVA generator is a 3 phase, 2300 volt system from the feeder size. Therefore the required feeder capacity at full capacity is:

$$I = 3750 \text{ KVA} = 9 \text{ \& 5 amperes}$$

$$\sqrt{3} \times 2300V$$

$$9 \text{ \& 5} + 25\% = 1181 \text{ ampere feeder size.}$$

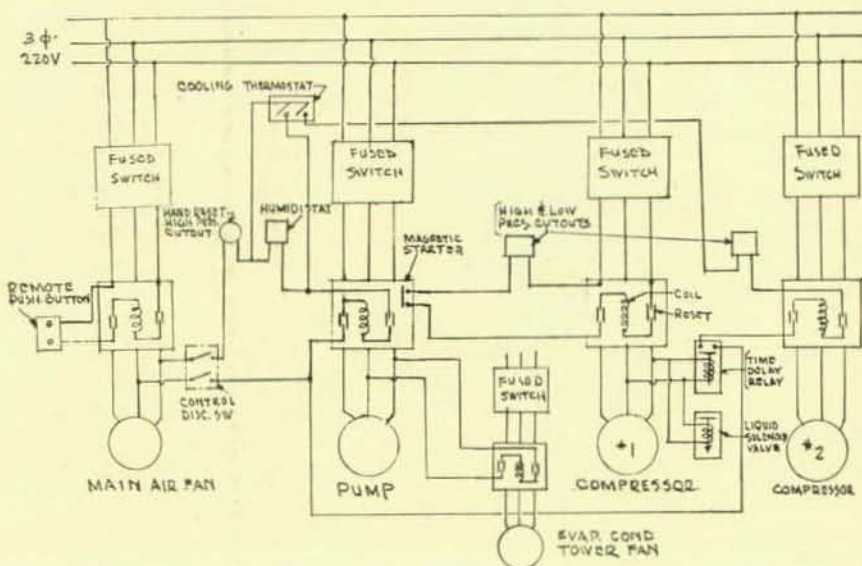
For 3200 KW the feeder need be only 1004 amperes and 2-750000 CM type V wires are good for 1000 amps. Therefore the feeder should be of sufficient size.

The formula for C.M. size for 3 phase at a desired voltage drop is:

$$C.M. = \frac{10.7 \times I \times \sqrt{3} \times I}{\frac{G \text{ DROP}}{10.7 \times 100 \times \sqrt{3} \times 945A}} = \frac{E}{E}$$

(Continued on page 92)

For Air Conditioning System



See question from Brother Tom Rauch.



The Department of the Interior building was the first constructed by the Roosevelt Administration. Located at Constitution Avenue and Seventeenth Street, N.W., it is of granite and limestone. It cost \$13 million.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



AS the third in our series on Government departments, we have chosen the Department of the Interior which conserves, develops and manages our national heritage of natural resources. In the business of national affairs, this slice of the administrative pie is a tremendously large one with jurisdiction extending to the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and the other island possessions and the trust territory of the Pacific.

The Department of the Interior, created March 3, 1849 through an act of Congress signed by President James K. Polk, to establish the "home department," "to promote the domestic welfare of the United States," has a proud history of service to the people, going back to the very beginning of our government.

As early as the summer session

of our first Congress a request was made for a domestic department, but it was decided to include both domestic and foreign affairs under one head in the State Department. When Thomas Jefferson was appointed by President Washington as the first Secretary of State he asked for "\$1,836 for Home Office operations."

It was the Secretary of the Treasurer, Robert J. Walker who presented the plan for a new Secretaryship for domestic affairs created by the act of 1849. That same year, President Zachary Taylor, who had just taken office, named Thomas Ewing first Secretary of the Interior, and with one chief clerk and a little more than 600 employees, Secretary Ewing began the operations which today involve more than 55,800 employees in 18 bureaus and agencies under the 35th Secretary of the Interior.



The Interior Department works to preserve U.S. stocks of wild game. Here conservationists band ducks.



The National Park Service in the Interior Department, established in 1916, conducts our system of national parks to preserve the wildlife, scenery and historic objects. Here tourists see view in Yosemite Park.

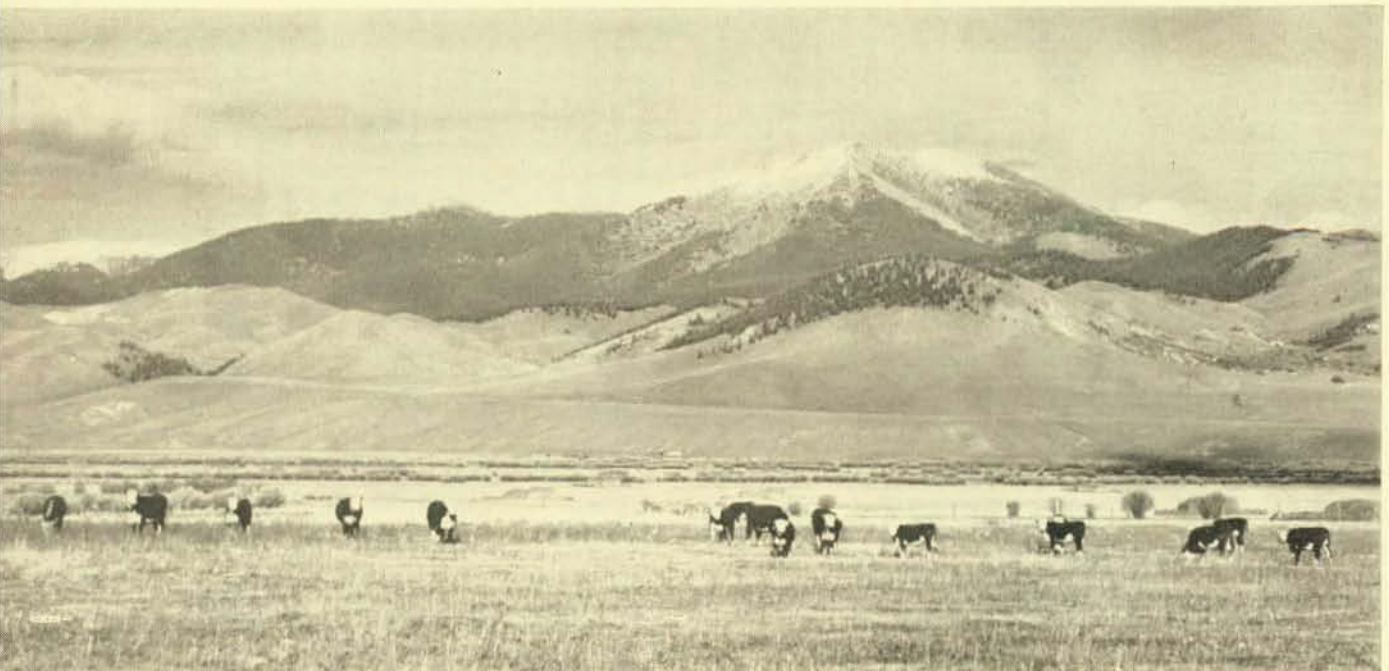
Douglas McKay. The department's budget for the last fiscal year alone was planned at 616 million dollars.

The fledgling Interior Department was born at a time when the California gold rush was calling "forty-niners" in droves to the golden west and when the pioneer movement in general was transplanting hundreds of American families to the westward, so that its first half century of work was concentrated in earing for the spreading public domain and managing the affairs of Indian tribes in the West.

Benefit Nation

The idea that public lands were to be developed for the benefit of the national wealth and not merely as a source of revenue for the Federal Government came into being with the transfer of the General Land Office to the new Interior Department. The way was opened for medium-sized farms which have proved to be the riches of the Middle West.

To open up unsettled areas of the West, public lands were granted by the Land Office for railroad construction and rails stretched across prairies and through mountains and had spanned a nation



The Bureau of Land Management practices multiple use of about 750 million acres of public lands. Created in 1946 by merging Grazing Service and General Land Office, it seeks best use of public land.

when the famous gold spike was driven at Ogden, Utah in 1869.

At the same time, in each new state coming within the public domain, land was reserved for maintenance of public schools. Under a national policy adopted by Congress during the Civil War, the department has granted more than 10 million acres of land for state colleges for the teaching of agriculture and mechanical arts.

When the act of 1862, approved by President Lincoln, gave unappropriated public lands to homesteaders, the department supervised a 30-year migration of farmers and cattlemen and then in 1893 opened the "Cherokee Outlet" for settlement.

In the year 1906 when Theodore Roosevelt was popularizing conservation, vast tracts of public land containing mineral resources, as well as land with timber and water wealth were withdrawn from settlement. The General Land Office was charged with the systematic leasing of this land for the development of these resources by private industry. When the Federal grazing range of more than 150,000,000 acres in 11 western states was in danger of ruination, the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 left its preservation up to the Department of the Interior. And in 1946, the Grazing Service and General Land Office consolidated to form the Bureau of Land Management.

More than a billion acres of the nation's estate have been disposed, leaving its owner of little more than 400 million acres today. The public domain as administered by the Interior Department is capable of producing annually over a billion board feet of timber and other forest products. More than nine million livestock graze the public domain of our western states where the bulk of the nation's meat supply is raised. In 1952, farmers raised 821 million dollars worth of crops on reclamation lands. And in 1953, 80,000 oil and gas leases covering more than 60 million acres of public domain properties were operated by private individuals and companies.

Reclamation lands had their beginning back in 1902 under the

great conservationist, Theodore Roosevelt, when the Reclamation Act authorized the Interior Department to build and operate self-liquidating plants which would conserve and supply water in western states. The first of these great hydro-electric projects to bolster the economy of 17 western states was that started on the Salt River in Arizona in 1903. By the time the department was ready to celebrate its 100th anniversary, it had

one should conduct a study of the national wealth in natural resources. For this purpose, on March 3, 1879, a Geological Survey within the Department of the Interior was set up. And from its studies of water, timber and mineral resources, later conservation programs were built. Today the survey maintains a classification of the United States, territories and possessions as to mineral character, water-power and water-storage val-

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, established 1824, seeks to promote welfare of native Americans. Among endeavors is establishment of schools and hospitals and promotion of values inherent in the native cultures of Indians. Here a class of students learns reading at an Indian Service Navajo school.



about 23 dams, among them gigantic Boulder and Grand Coulee, 17 power plants, over 440 miles of canals and 2,000 miles of electric transmission lines under construction.

Sale of electric power to users is carried out for the department by the Bonneville Power Administration from the Bonneville Dam and the Grand Coulee Dam both on the Columbia River serving Oregon and Washington.

Three-quarters of a century ago, when the whole sprawling nation was being settled and Americans saluted the flag "from sea to shining sea" it was decided that some-

ues. Besides carrying on a constant search for new deposits of minerals, the survey makes valuable topographic maps. During the Second World War, "trimetrogon," a technique for rapid reconnaissance mapping, charted 10 million square miles, largely of foreign areas, for our fighting forces. Up-to-date maps of all areas regarded as potential atomic targets of enemy planes are made, as well as topographic maps to be used in the search for strategic minerals.

Besides reclaiming land and building power for industry and surveying natural resources, the department, through the Bureau of



All physical data concerning the U.S. is province of Geologic Survey office. It locates and classifies all natural resources. Here a mapping team is at work.



Bears and birds share the food provided by the Fish and Wildlife Service which operates 100 fish hatcheries and a system of game refuges extending over 18,000,000 acres.

Mines, conserves human life. Through operations of an experimental mine and through its inspection system begun in 1941 covering 8,000 mines, this bureau has brought into use thousands of safety measures which have drastically reduced major mine disasters. In 1910 when this bureau came into existence the number of men killed for each million tons of coal produced was 5.62 compared to the 1.70 men killed for each million tons in the years 1945-49.

The bureau's role in conservation also includes maintaining a vast mineral hunt in conjunction with the Geological Survey, and

conducting research and experiments in three main divisions of metallurgy.

Some specific accomplishments of the bureau in this field are summarized here. The new titanium (besides civilian uses, used in jet engines, aircraft structural parts, ordnance equipment, light-weight tanks, and mortar base plates) industry which was born in the United States within the past decade is a direct result of research and development carried out by the Bureau of Mines. More recently, titanium's twin among metals, zirconium, has been brought into practical use by the bureau. A

manganese program to make the United States independent of foreign sources of this metal so vital to steel production was launched by the bureau. It has also undertaken extensive research to find ways of recovering aluminum from plentiful low grade ores, and has under way a wide mica program.

The bureau tests samples of uranium, develops methods of upgrading coal to produce metallurgical coke, finds processes for making synthetic oil products. Also, the Bureau of Mines is the sole commercial producer of helium which is valuable in industry (pressure chambers for divers) and is used for dirigibles, as well as in medicine. And in helping build stockpiles of strategic and critical materials, the bureau not only operates a zirconium-producing plant for the Atomic Energy Commission, but conducts field investigations for AEC, discovers deposits of uranium and thorium and develops new and improved geophysical tools and methods.

Conservation programs relating to wildlife are carried out by the Fish and Wildlife Service. A count

taken showed that this service has about 272 wildlife refuges covering 17,000,000 acres and 95 fish hatcheries. Since its establishment as a bureau in 1940 through the combining of a branch of both the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce, the service has taken steps to preserve the Alaska salmon industry. It also helps the salmon in their spawning migrations in the Columbia River.

This bureau discovers new and promising fishing grounds on the oceans, finds methods for using fish wastes and ties in soil conservation methods with wildlife habits. Its work in stocking streams and lakes besides helping commercial fisheries, serves about 20 million Isaac Waltons. The service, too, has saved the valuable Alaska fur-seal herd from extinction and built the number of animals to over three millions.

Preservation of national parks and shrines is the job of the National Park Service, an agency which dates from 1872, and became a division of the Interior Department in 1916. At this time there were already 37 national parks such as Yellowstone, Yosemite, Sequoia, General Grant, and Mount Rainier, which came under the care of the Park Service. Today our government, the first to set aside an area of natural beauty as a "public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people," has 173 parks and public areas which in 1953 attracted more than 46,000,000 visitors. Present plans include spending about \$21,000,000 for developing the proposed Echo Park dam area in the Dinosaur National Monument (on the Upper Colorado River) in the same manner as was done in the Lake Mead area and the vast areas of the Tennessee Valley.

One of the oldest bureaus of the department, that of Indian Affairs, has continued to carry out two main objectives from the early days of the west—to aid the Indian to attain economic security and to assimilate him into the general population. The department acts to protect Indians in their ownership of lands containing val-



The Bureau of Reclamation constructs and operates irrigation and hydro-electric projects such as Grand Coulee Dam shown here. However, in recent times, the Bureau's interests in power development have been softened and a greater interest has been taken in irrigation. It was established in 1902.

uable resources. But while the bureau supervises the maintenance of Indian Reservations and has built and operates schools and hospitals, roads and irrigation systems, maintains forests and grazing lands and directs an agricultural extension service for the more than 400,000 Indians, the way has been paved for state operation of some of these facilities so that Indians may more readily integrate into community life. Further progress along this line was shown in 1952 when the bureau, working with the Federal and state employment services reported placement of 60,000 Indians. (Jurisdiction of this bureau

was extended in 1936 to cover the natives of Alaska.)

Another job of the Interior Department—that of preserving and developing natural resources in the territories and island possessions, is carried out through its Office of Territories. It operates the Alaska Railroad, and Alaskan Purchasing and Shipping Office, and maintains an Alaska Road Commission under the governor of the territory. It has carried out rehabilitation programs in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and set up the Virgin Islands Company to put those islands on their feet economically.

(Continued on page 94)

Success Story of Fixture Plant

L. U. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.— Here is a story of a lawyer who gave up an opportunity to practice law to manufacture fluorescent fixtures in St. Louis. Back in 1942, Herman Goralnik a struggling young attorney at law, had a client who had an equally struggling fluorescent fixture manufacturing plant to dispose of through the process of the law. After considerable thought, Goralnik had an idea that he might be able to make a go of the fixture business and finally decided to take over the operation of this shop himself. In that same year with a small amount of borrowed capital, Goralnik started the International Lighting Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of fluorescent lighting fixtures. Located in a blighted low rent district of near downtown St. Louis, Goralnik soon saw that the business would be able to operate at a profit.

The business continued to prosper and in 1946 it outgrew its then present factory, and moved to a more

dignified and larger building. In 1948 a line of incandescent lighting fixtures was added, and in 1950 the business was again compelled to move to larger quarters where the process of bending glass for fixtures was installed. This machine consisted of a large gas fired oven through which passes a traveling heat proof steel belt.

Clear plate glass purchased in stock sizes is cut, sanded, and drilled for mounting supports. It is then run through a cleaning and drying machine, then etched with beautiful designs, then placed in moulds and started on its way through the annealing oven at 1800 degrees heat.

When it emerges from the oven it has taken the shape of the mould shown—as in one of the accompanying photos. The growth and success of this small fluorescent manufacturing shop is quite remarkable.

In 1953 this shop was organized by Business Manager, Edward Redemeir and his assistants, and is operating on a union contract with Local No. 1.

In a statement by owner Goralnik he says he is sorry this did not happen years ago as it has not only helped the sales of his products, it has also cut his labor headaches to a minimum. Prior to unionizing his shop Goralnik says he was plagued

Local Lines

NEWS FROM THE LOCALS

Local 1 at International Lighting



A corner of the wire shop of International Lighting Manufacturing Co. is seen at left. All fixtures here are wired by women members of Local 1, St. Louis, Mo. Around the table from left are: Adelaid Zimmer; Nellie Lemm; Mamie Garvey; Betty Pugear; Bonnie Lindley; Virginia Brown, the company's president, Herman Goralnik; Evelyn Balmer and Business Representative Harry Easthope of Local 1. At right, Pat Christophal wires three fixtures while Brother Easthope and Mr. Goralnik inspect.



The paint department at left where the glass that will eventually become a beautiful bent glass electric fixture starts on its way to the annealing ovens. Brother Easthope and Mr. Goralnik stop to admire the handy work of member Thelma Lorentz as she puts the design on the glass ware. At right is a view of the end of the bent glass ware annealing oven where the glass is removed from the traveling chain belt and packed into individual boxes for shipment. The visitors check on the completed items while Bette Case and Ruth Brunig pack.

Fifty-Year N. Y. Veterans Honored



Local 3, New York City, recently presented scrolls, buttons and gold watches to its 50-year members. And here they are with Local 3 officers—seated, left to right: George L. Bailey; Frederick G. Frank; President Sullivan; Business Manager Van Arsdale; Charles Ekeland; Edward Holak. Standing: William Winter; Louis Wipfler; Vice President George Schuck; James F. Ferguson; Treasurer D. Larry Haring; Herman C. Wieben; Henry Weber; Charles Tesar, and Assistant Business Manager D'Angelo.

with petty squabbles and grievances which took most of his time to solve. Personnel turnover was large, which meant a large percentage of the finished products were rejects. Since unionizing the plant, all grievances are handled by the shop steward, personnel turnover has dropped to an extreme low, and best of all, production has increased to a new all-time high. Goralnik also states that although wages have increased in some cases as high as 100 per cent production costs have decreased to a point where the final cost of the finished product is not more, and in some cases

less than they were under non-union conditions. Absenteeism has also been cut to a new low.

This company intends to expand its sales to every state in the union and countries of South America and Canada.

Being the only manufacturer of bent glass in the mid-west the International Company is in a better position to supply bent glass to the smaller manufacturer of lighting fixtures. Products of this company bear the I.B.E.W. union label. Employees receive the standard union wage for this type work with the usual bene-

fits of vacation, sick leave, holidays, etc. The officers of Local No. 1 are happy to have the International Lighting Manufacturing Company as an official member of their manufacturing group. Catalogues showing a line of fluorescent and incandescent fixtures bearing the I.B.E.W. label are available.

FRANK KAUFFMAN, P. S.

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13 Members Pass Half Century Mark

L. U. 3, NEW YORK, N. Y.—It has again been the privilege of the members of Local Union No. 3, to honor a group of its members who have passed the half century mark as members of the I.B.E.W. This time 13 of our pioneers were presented with the scrolls and 50-year buttons plus an inscribed gold watch. Their names, which follow, will no doubt be recognized by some of the older Brothers in other locals. They are George L. Bailey, Charles Ekeland, James F. Ferguson, Frederick G. Frank, Oscar Frick, Edward Holak, Gustave Schultz, John F. Teevan, Charles Tesar, Henry Weber, Herman C. Wieben, William Winter, and Louis Wipfler.

We enclose a photograph of the 10 pioneers, who were present, and the officers of Local Union No. 3 and hope the editor can find room for it.

Distinguished guests present and assisting in presenting the honors, were Representative Jacob K. Javits, who represents the upper West Side of Manhattan in Congress, Federal Judge Paul P. Rao, who at one time carried a L. U. 3 helper's card and Larry Short, general secretary of the

Join Forces to Present TV Program



The Joint Executive Council of Northern California Electrical Workers and the Northern California Electrical Bureau recently cooperated in producing a television show to promote adequate wiring. The members of the committee were (from left): Charles J. Foehn, business manager, Local 6, San Francisco; Ray Weisbrod, Pacific Gas & Electric Co., San Francisco; Roy H. Bennett, executive secretary, Northern California Electrical Bureau; W. A. Cyr, treasurer, Northern California Chapter, NECA, and W. J. Varley, manager, San Francisco Chapter, NECA.

Australian Confederation of Iron Workers, who brought the greetings of Australia's Electrical Workers to the members of the local.

Congressman Javits said, in congratulating the Golden Jubilee celebrants, that it was due to the tremendous productive power of the American worker that our country "could save the world from slavery in two wars. It is due to such men as these, and their efforts, that America is great." Judge Rao too, lauded our pioneers with the statement "Fifty years of devotion to a cause whose objectives are worthy, whose aim is the advancement of human rights, human dignity, and human welfare, merits the unqualified admiration of every decent minded citizen." Mr. Larry Short stated he was much impressed by "the treatment and respect accorded to your older members."

Charles Ekeland who is 82 years young, is the senior of the group and Brothers, without exaggeration, if you were to meet any of these men casually you would never imagine, from their appearance, that they were the men that had enough pride in their work and respect for themselves and their fellow tradesmen to resent being exploited to the extent that they were endowed with the courage to fight for the conditions to which they felt they were entitled. Had it not been for men such as these, labor, unorganized as well as organized, would not be where it is today.

This does not mean that we, of today, can sit back on our haunches and take life easy. There are all too many employers who are still profiting financially through fighting against organization of their employees with any means that serves the purpose. Just as the Hatters' and Textile Workers' conditions and work opportunities are being sabotaged by employers moving to cities where labor is unorganized and cheap, so will they find means to attack other crafts and skills. We can't stand still. We must go forward or we will be pushed back. The pioneers have left us a good heritage. Let us try, and keep on trying, to improve that heritage so that those that follow us will respect us too.

My thanks to the editor of the *Electrical Union World* from whom much of this material was obtained. God bless you all in all you do.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

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TV Program Urges Adequate Wiring

L. U. 6, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—The Joint Executive Council of Northern California Electrical Workers, in cooperation with the Northern California Electrical Bureau, representing the entire electrical industry

for manufacturers, utilities, wholesalers and contractors and the San Francisco Chapter, N.E.C.A., Northern California Chapter, N.E.C.A. and Fresno Chapter, N.E.C.A., participated in a television program to promote adequate wiring. Approximately \$12,000 is being spent for the production and televising of 13 one-minute spots.

The Electrical Workers have shown an increasing awareness of their responsibility in business promotion in the electrical industry. This was proven by the active participation of the Joint Executive Council of Northern California Electrical Workers. The chairman and secretary, W. H. Diederichsen and Charles Crawford, collected an assessment of 10 cents per member as a contribution to the T.V. program with the assistance of S. E. Rockwell, business manager of Local Union No. 595, and Tom J. Ryan, business manager of Local Union No. 302. The programs are being put on twice weekly in the afternoon and the theme "Three Big Wires" is being used throughout the script. Heavy entrance service, more and heavier circuits, more new service devices, and more copper are featured.

An agency was employed to produce the programs and many hours were spent by committees in this pioneer step, using TV in this area for the first time as a media for adequate wiring.

Listeners are asked to write in for a booklet and, to date, more than eight hundred requests have come in to the bureau.

The Television Committee which consists of William J. Varley, manager of the San Francisco Chapter, N.E.C.A., Ray Weisbrod, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Charles J.

Foehn, business manager of I.B.E.W. Local Union 6, W. A. Cyr, treasurer of the Northern California Chapter, N.E.C.A., and Leroy H. Bennett, reviewed titles, sketches and scripts submitted by contractor members and chose the 13 that are used in the TV series. The script-writer was thoroughly familiar with the electrical industry and the producer from the agency had had some previous experience in wiring. In all, there will be approximately 45 broadcasts of the 13 spot programs. These programs have aroused interest from other N.E.C.A. Chapters. The Alaska Chapter has purchased the films and is now using them in TV broadcasts in Anchorage. Inquiries have been received from utilities in Hawaii and New Orleans.

In conjunction with this adequate wiring promotion, a contractor committee consisting of L. Roy Moser, Lloyd Flatland, E. G. Kramm (manager, Northern California Chapter, N.E.C.A.), Chet Brunnelle, A. C. Weber, Walter Abraham (Pacific Gas and Electric Company) and Emil Weber, produced a technical booklet entitled "Handbook of Residential Wiring Design." This handbook will be distributed to contractors and people interested in the technical aspects of designing wiring for adequacy. This handbook is a compilation of material from the National Adequate Wiring Bureau and other sources, with particular reference to local codes and ordinances. The committee spent an unprecedented number of man hours in producing the handbook: an estimated total of 800 man hours was put into its production.

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company has coordinated an advertising program with the TV production. Two

ADDRESS CHANGED?



Brothers, we want you to have your JOURNAL! When you have a change in address, please let us know. Be sure to include your old address and please don't forget to fill in L. U. and Card No. This information will be helpful in checking and keeping our records straight.

Name

L. U.

Card No.

NEW ADDRESS

.....

.....

OLD ADDRESS (Zone No.)

.....

Mail to: Editor, Electrical Workers' Journal
1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

Enjoy Pre-Christmas Dinner of Local 11



These officials of Local 11, Los Angeles, Calif., are shown at their pre-Christmas dinner following their regular meeting. They are identified as (from left) standing: Cristiano; Bell; O'Brien; Green; Dugan; Bauleke, and Fisher. Seated: Campbell; Greaves; Ralsky; Eastman; Gallman; Alonzo; Thorp; Drogan; Hernandez; Higuers; Lyons; Lindquist; Siegel; Harvey; Moorman, and Litz.

separate ads were placed in over 300 publications at a cost of approximately \$20.00. The ads were keyed with an inquiry to the Northern California Electrical Bureau for the booklet "Getting the Most from Your Home's Electrical System." This coordination of advertising was done through O. R. (Rod) Doerr, vice president in charge of sales, and John S. C. Ross, manager of domestic sales.

CHARLES J. FOEHN, B. M.

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Slack Employment Report from Toledo

L. U. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO—As we write this, "Spring is just around the corner" and in the minds of a great many of the citizens in this neck of the woods a depression is around that self same corner. Its hard to convince a guy who hasn't had a paycheck for over two months that every thing is booming. In our city, the electrical business has slacked off somewhat and we have some members who aren't getting full paychecks and a few who don't get any checks. However we have a lot of building that is scheduled to get off the blue print tables some time this summer. Our business manager has been overworked answering calls from out-of-town Brothers asking how the work situation is here. As in the past, so in the future, if we have enough work to keep our own members busy and have room left for some others we will be only too glad to let you know about it.

We have no doubt that a great many of the readers of the JOURNAL haven't the slightest idea where our city is located. Although we are about 600 miles from the nearest ocean, this city ranks about the seventh, when business is figured on a tonnage

basis. Being situated at the western end of Lake Erie on the Maumee river, it is the third largest railroad city in the nation and called "The Glass Center of the World." Speaking of that industry, machinery from Belgium is arriving here by rail from Montreal for the number two line of the twin grind plant, of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Co., at Rossford. It is hoped that when this work of getting it into the production stage gets under way we will be able to have our Brothers start getting full paychecks once more. Two of those multi-million dollar shopping centers of which we wrote last fall have got out of the planning stage and ground has been broken for both of them. The committee of which we wrote in our last letter, formed to try and persuade new industries to locate in our city, has shown that it really means business. The committee wasted no time in sending a group to Washington, D. C. to see what could be done to relieve the unem-

ployment situation here. Cancellation of Air Force contracts at one plant alone is due to put some 2,000 employes on the out-of-work list. With an average wage of nearly 80 dollars a week, these employes represent a loss of a great amount of purchasing power, which has convinced the merchants that it is time something was being done about it.

We have been endeavoring to secure some information, which we believe will make interesting reading, concerning the Port of Toledo. Hoping that we will be able to present it to the readers of the JOURNAL in the next issue, we will call it a mile, leaving you with the thought that the next time we meet, the sun will be shining on both sides of the fence.

BILL CONWAY, R. S.

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Detroit Members at Hoffmeyer Dinner

L. U. 17, DETROIT, MICH.—On the evening of January 28, 1954, the Linkage Club was filled with the friends of Brother William (Bill) Hoffmeyer, wishing him many happy years of retirement. The tables were loaded with good food as these friends enjoyed a roast beef dinner served family style, topped off with apple pie and cheese.

Paul Knight, president of the Detroit Overhead Lines Social Club, introduced Leigh Minks who served as master of ceremonies. Manley Dayton presented Bill with a stove pipe hat (see picture). When Manley became a student engineer, he wore a typical collegian hat of that era and Bill made appropriate remarks concerning the hat. Manley finally had an opportunity to make a rebuttal. Art Swallow, a former pole partner of Bill's, presented Bill with a set

Retirement Gift



Jack Diamond of Local 17, Detroit, Mich., presents Bill Hoffmeyer with a "This Is Your Life" Album during the ceremonies at his retirement party recently.

of traveling bags and a cash gift on behalf of Bill's many friends. When the two-way radio became the means of communication between two-man crews and dispatcher, a picture was taken of Bill and Art. Bill was speaking to the dispatcher while Art was busy writing down previous orders. Their picture appeared in all leading magazines. Art reminded Bill that if there were any Hollywood contracts in the offing, he was to contact him as they were a photogenic pair. These remarks were mirthfully received by the audience. Jack Drummond presented Bill with a Detroit Edison Company identification retirement card and ring. Jack then surprised Bill with an album of pictures on Bill's life from early childhood to present date, following the pattern of the "This is Your Life" program. This unique presentation with appropriate remarks was fully enjoyed by the group. Jack further stated that when he first became a student engineer, Bill was the first field man he met. Bill was most co-operative with field information and conditions, and was very much appreciated by him.

Business Manager George Spriggs, presented Bill with a 35-year gold I.B.E.W. pin and the good wishes from Local 17. Bill thanked each and everyone present. He stated that he had received many wonderful compliments as a line foreman. His success was due to the crew's excellent cooperation and his success was to be shared with his crew. His parting words were, "You have excellent working conditions and supervision. Don't abuse these privileges and better ones will follow."

Bill was born on January 4, 1889, in Galt, Ontario, Canada. In early youth his parents moved to Detroit, Michigan. He received his education in the public schools of Detroit. Bill became an employee of Detroit Edison in 1914 as a substation operator helper. In 1916, he quit and went to work in a brass company and soon became a foreman. This work proved too confining. On October 24, 1917, Bill returned to Detroit Edison as a groundman of the overhead lines. Soon after he started his apprenticeship, he was proficient enough to become a journeyman line-man in 1920. Five years later, Bill became a foreman and served as a foreman in various capacities continuously until retirement. Bill was the first man in the Edison Company to take out a two-man crew to run services. Previously, services were run by four-man line crews consisting of a line foreman, a driver and two linemen. It is estimated Bill has installed over 20,000 services.

In his many years of service, Bill had only five days of lost time. This is a remarkable record when one considers the elements that a lineman is

exposed to in his daily work. Bill is planning to spend his winters in Florida fishing and relaxing, and following the sun northward, visiting his many friends. We wish him many pleasant years of retirement.

The Examining Committee of Local 17 is as follows: Fred Smith, chairman, Fred Hughlett and William Tamagne. This committee was appointed January 1, 1954, and acted in its official capacity for the first time on February 8, 1954.

On February 1, 1954, our membership decided to renovate our union temple. The office will be enlarged to provide sufficient room for our clerical help and equipment. To provide this added room, the reading room is being reduced in size. The Executive Board room and reading room walls will be panelled. At the completion of this renovation, we will be very proud of our property.

JULIUS OTTEN, P. S.

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Urges Safety First In Vacation Period

L. U. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.—To destroy life in war, and to save life in accidents, floods, and disease are the conflicting aims of science and invention.

The above lines were copied from the pages of the railroad worker paper, "Labor." The reason is to try to keep us all ever mindful of the necessity to be extra careful during the coming months. A happy vacation can only be had if it is accident free.

The work situation in and around Baltimore has been rather slow so far this year. In fact there have been quite a few men out of work for a short period. But from all indications this promises to be a banner year as a whole.

Did you hear about the street cleaner who was fired for day-dreaming? He couldn't keep his mind out of the gutter.

Life magazine recently asserted that Ben Franklin started the first circulating library in Philadelphia. This according to Maryland history, is not true. And our talented Governor T. R. McKeldin who does equally with a pen as he does with his vocal cords became very disturbed, and wrote a letter of protest to the magazine. He wrote, in part: "It happens that Annapolis, Maryland received its first books as a gift from the Reverend Thomas Bray D. D., a Church of England cleric in 1695. These books formed the nucleus of the first circulating library in Colonial America. In the interest of accuracy, we are sure you will not mind our taking issue on this point." As further proof that it was a circulating library, Governor McKeldin points

out that in 1714 the general assembly ordered county Sheriffs to take steps to recover books that had been borrowed but not returned. (Our Gov. McKeldin must certainly be an agile person. So far this year he has done almost everything, from shooting ducks to panning magazines.)

Of all the products of America that Japan has duplicated, through the use of peasant labor, and then tried to sell back to us, I think we have one product they will not copy—Marilyn Monroe.

A reliable military and newspaper source here in Baltimore says the following permanent sign hangs in a hallway on the second floor in the Pentagon Building in Washington. "Officers desiring to take advantage of stenographers in the pool will report to room 2D-201 to prove their need." (That's our Army.)

So enough nonsense for this month, for it comes time to close and we will do so with a bit of philosophy from a fellow named Gay. "Fortune may find a pot, but your own industry must make it boil."

A. ANDERSON, P. S.

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Strides Made in Apprentice Education

L. U. 41, BUFFALO, N. Y.—This is a story of the never-ending fight to educate apprentices for the ever-increasing construction industry of the Buffalo area.

Until recently, a suitable education for our apprentices was never achieved. Yes we had schools and shops before, but there never was a proper curriculum. Now today with seven very capable teachers and the help of the State of New York and the Board of Education, Seneca Vocational High School, a day-time school, was obtained for the conducting of night classes twice a week. This course runs from September through June, enabling instruction in theory and shop experiments totaling 144 hours per year. With a four year apprenticeship, you can see where an individual will get many hours of training.

To set all this up, a committee of five men was appointed by Local 41 and together with a committee from the Contractors Association many hours are being spent to see that this course is as complete as possible. Among their first problems was the financial backing of such a program. Knowing that the knowledge would be for their benefit the Contractors Association appropriated approximately \$9,000 for the year 1953-1954, of which \$2,500 worth of the latest test equipment was ordered.

Today about 135 people are attending regular classes. Of these approximately 40 will graduate this June.

Scenes from Local 41 Apprentice School



At left, a Westinghouse switchboard is being explained by Brother Herbert Aumer in one of the many highly equipped laboratories of Local 41, Buffalo, N.Y.'s apprenticeship school. At right, Brother Frank Burns points out meter readings on a primary board to his fourth year group.



At left are prospective graduates for this June. Brother Frank Burns is at far right. In picture at right, Brother Elmer Austin, center, explains lamp loads while his class takes readings and notes.

They will have one of the best apprenticeship educations in the state, as was recognized last October at the State Apprenticeship Meeting in St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, New York.

With the sincerity and enthusiasm shown by each apprentice, I know that the endless hours of work the committees have put into this program will not be forgotten and the hats of all our members are off to them for a job being well done.

RICHARD HOPPEL, P. S.

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Describes Phosphate Center of World

L. U. 43, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Not far from the city of Tampa, Florida, and with the sleepy little city of Mulberry as its center, is the phosphate center of the world. As a result of chemical changes that took place in this area millions of years ago, enough phosphate lies buried beneath the surface to supply the normal needs of this state and for shipment to all parts of the world for at least another 100 years. It is recovered by using immense drag lines—claimed to be the largest in the world, to remove the overburden of sand and soil and eventually the phosphate deposits which are then mixed with water and transported by great pipe lines to central phosphate processing plants. However, this letter is not for the purpose of describing the phosphate refining process or, equally interesting, the uncovering of dinosaur, mastodon or shark bones in the process of removing the phosphate. But, if any of the Brothers head this way, it would be well worth their time to visit the small outdoor museum that

is located in the center of the small city of Mulberry and observe these remains of a prehistoric age.

My discovery of this museum was not due to a previous knowledge of it but to the fact that the business manager of Local Union 108 of Tampa gave me a ticket to report to a contractor who had the electrical work on what was described as a "super phosphate" plant but which proved to be an ambitious effort on the part of the phosphate mining company to help supply the government's need for uranium—the essential part of the atom bomb. While it had been known for some time that the phosphate deposits contained appreciable amounts of uranium salts, the known methods of extracting the rare element did not permit the process on a worthwhile basis. Recent improvements in the processing have speeded up the extraction and the phosphate deposit area holds promise of becoming the country's most valuable source of the precious metal. As one of a large crew brought in to speed up the work on the processing plant I enjoyed the opportunity of becoming acquainted with this latest activity but, more than that, of becoming acquainted with the members of Local Union 108 as well as members of the I.B.E.W. from other parts of the country. As a DY (damnyankee) from New York, I had visions of being given the "bum's rush" and was most agreeably surprised by the cordial and courteous attitude of the men with whom I worked for nearly two months. Nothing was allowed to interfere with their courtesy and I was greatly impressed with the feeling of brotherhood that prevailed on the part of every member of the local with whom I came in contact.

That was particularly true of General Foreman Rudy Amsler, my own Foreman Pete Tripolino and the other foremen, Harold Knight, Jack Englehart, and Walter Lightsey, as well as the shop steward Henry Bond. And—don't say that our northern methods are more advanced than those of the south! I picked up several new wrinkles—to me—that I hope to pass on to our own members when I return in the fall. My stay in Florida is coming to an end and I shall soon be heading the trailer for the high mountain passes of the Rockies and beyond. But, I shall always remember with pleasure my stay here in Tampa with the soft-spoken courteous members of Local Union 108.

BILL NIGHT, P. S.

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Review Long Career Of Local 46 Officer

L. U. 46, SEATTLE, WASH.—It is with deep regret that your reporter writes of the passing from this life of Harry Hilpert, former business manager and president of our Local, from 1932 to 1948. He was born in Switzerland and came to Seattle in 1906 when a coil of wire, a few wooden knobs, some rosettes, a handful of tools and a bicycle were all a man needed to wire a house.

Harry Hilpert retired three years ago as an inspector for the State Department of Labor and Industries. He was with the department for 14 years and several times held the post of temporary chief inspector. Before that he was an electrical inspector for the city of Seattle and one of the first to hold such a post. He was an honorary life member with the title of Honorary Life State Inspector of

the International Association of Electrical Inspectors.

Harry had been a member of our Local for 52 years. He was loved and respected by all who knew him and was ever working for better and safer wiring standards for our electrical trades.

Also joining the ranks of departed Brothers who will be missed by all of us are: Jack Playfair, initiated in 1916 and on pension since 1950; "Shorty" Crawford formerly with the Bon Marche, initiated in 1927 and Roy Sherlock who was looking forward to receiving his 50-year pin on February 5th of this year when he was called to join his old buddies.

Of importance to all but particularly our new members is the fact that a picket line represents thoughtful and considered action on the part of fellow union men to protect the interests of their group. A picket should always be respected and when in doubt the business office is as close as your phone. One of our members recently had to learn the hard way by being fined for crossing a Sheet Metal Workers' picket line after his employer had given out with the double talk which can be pretty misleading.

While West Coast Shipbuilding has fallen to a dangerous level, our marine gang recently got a small shot in the arm by the starting of what will be the world's largest double-end ferry. It will be built by the Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company. It will be 310 feet long and carry 1,200 passengers and 100 cars.

By the time this article gets into print it will be time to oil up our voting machines and not too soon to start thinking of who you want to carry on the complicated business of running your local. Yes, elections for two-year terms are coming up in June together with the selection of delegates to our International Convention in Chicago.

"KNUTE" MALLETT, P. S.

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Respected Industry Man Taken in Death

L. U. 67, QUINCY, ILL.—In writing this letter for the WORKER this month, I will have to start with a report that Local 67 and the city of Quincy lost a very fine man in the death of Brother William H. Lepper, Sr., who was owner of Lepper Electric. He was a man that was liked by everyone who came in contact with him and was always eager to see that the other fellow received the benefit of the doubt. It will leave an open spot which will be difficult to fill, and I think the Brothers will go along with me when I say "Eternal rest, grant unto him, O Lord, and let the perpetual light shine upon him."

I also wish to report at this time that Brother C. A. Evans had a heart attack and was taken to the hospital, but at this writing has been returned home and is doing very nicely.

Each day we grow one day older and some of the members are almost ready for retirement. Brother Perry Reeder will reach that age, March 5, and yours truly will follow on May 25, so that will leave two places to be filled by the younger men turning up.

At present work here in Quincy has been very good and as near as I can find out everyone is working. Some of the shops have big jobs and some the smaller ones, but after all, it does make for work.

Since the Locks on the river are beginning to operate, river traffic will get in motion again because that is a big business coming back again. There are sometimes 10 or 12 towboats locked through the dam each week with coal, grain, oil, etc. It seems that weather conditions here have changed in the past few years. It does not snow or get as cold as in former years. It is just like spring today, but tomorrow we may have ice on the streets.

I believe I had better put "finis" to this letter as this is about all the news there is in Quincy for the present time, so until the next time I write to the WORKER, so long for now—

R. H. LUBBERING, P. S.

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Building Booming For Norfolk Local

L. U. 80, NORFOLK, VA.—This section of the Tidewater area is still blessed with sufficient work to keep all of our local Brothers busy, plus a good number of our out-of-town Brothers. In fact, a 100-million dollar building total for the Norfolk-Portsmouth area now appears as a foregone conclusion, with the recent announcement that the aggregate for the first 10 months of 1953 was in excess of 83 millions.

Our largest construction project at this time is the \$4,221,700 electrical and electronics building in the Norfolk Naval Shipyard which is now underway. It will stand five and six stories and take about two years for completion. Cramer-Vollmerhouse Co., Inc., of Washington, D. C. was awarded the construction project.

Our Negotiating Committee has gone into action on our yearly agreement, but the final results may prove to be somewhat disheartening.

Our sick list is all clear and the Brothers are just recovering from a somewhat sudden shock. One of our most popular and apparently most hale and hearty Brothers, W. H. (Blackie) Wiggs, passed on February 5th after a very brief attack of dou-

ble pneumonia. His jovial smile and kindly manner will be missed by all. The local unanimously extends its sincere condolence to his widow and all other survivors.

Strange things are happening these pre-election days. Great chunks of mud are flying in all directions, that really could serve a much more useful purpose, as a mud pack for some of our would-be Congressional orators who in their ruthless drive for power stoop to lower the dignity and prestige of our national legislative bodies before the entire world. From all accounts, near and far, the old Communists in Government gag and the increasing role of the unemployed is becoming somewhat nauseating. Although our democratic way of life is, by far, superior to any way of life developed in the history of mankind, it is quite significant that communism has gained more converts right here in our own country in the last 10 years than democracy has itself in probably three times as long. What can the reason be? And there most certainly is one. Should one person be allowed to remain champion red hunter—as a political expedient—or should definite responsibility be placed to determine the actual cause and remedy for this fatal malady? If an attempt were made to exterminate the fish of the sea, wouldn't it seem more logical to try and prevent their breeding than try and catch each one individually?

J. V. HOCKMAN, P. S.

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Cites Communist Menace to Local 104

L. U. 104, BOSTON, MASS.—On Thursday evening, February 18, Senator John E. Powers, of South Boston, leader of the Democratic minority in the Massachusetts Senate, addressed the members of Local 104.

Senator Powers, who is an outstanding protagonist for the rights of laboring men and their families, is the chairman of the Sub Committee on Labor for the Special Commission on Communist Activities in Massachusetts. His speech, informative and revealing, touched on the sinister and surreptitious activities of the Communist Party in Massachusetts.

The highlight of his speech was when the Senator said: "I am aware that communism as a topic has been utilized by every speaker, before every audience for the past many months. It is frequently a sensitive topic before some groups, because the growth of communism has encompassed many loyal Americans who were innocently linked with one of the front organizations utilized to spread the seeds of treason. However, I have every confidence that this audience, comprised as it is of men whose

Retirement Banquet of Local 104



Members of Local 104, Boston, Mass., attending the retirement banquet given by the local for Brothers Wilbur Hayes and John MacDonald, veteran members.



Shown at the banquet are, left to right, Brother Wilbur Hayes, Frank McIntyre, master of ceremonies, and John MacDonald.

loyalty is beyond question, but who are identified with the labor movement, can be beneficial.

"From my association with them (labor and unions) and with others whose hearts, souls, and minds were dedicated to the advancement of their fellow-men through unionism, I know the sincerity and patriotism which has marked the advancement of the labor program.

"There is no greater tragedy of our times than to have the achievements of the past, to which so many gave so unstintingly, deprecated because a few disloyal opportunists, preaching an insidious, insincere doctrine of deceit, have attached themselves to essentially patriotic organizations which have breathed Christian principles into the economic life of America."

One of the largest groups we have

had for quite some time turned out to hear the speech by Senator Powers. The body was unanimous in its praise for the Senator's speech and expressed the sincere desire that he address the group again at some future date.

One other item of social interest was the Retirement Banquet held for two members of the Power Department of the Metropolitan Transit Authority. Brother Thomas Connell, as chairman of the Entertainment Committee, did his usual excellent job in making the arrangements for the banquet to be held at Blinstrub's night club in South Boston. Brother Frank McIntyre, retired chief load dispatcher, as master of ceremonies presented bonds to Brother Wilbur Hayes, retiring power dispatcher, and Brother John MacDonald, retiring mainte-

nance electrician. The sincerest and best wishes of their fellow members follow these Brothers and we wish them a long and happy retirement.

EDWARD J. CURRAN, P. S.

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Alarmed by Threat Of Unorganized

L. U. 107, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—In a previous article to THE WORKER, I mentioned the growing menace of the unorganized usurping our construction work at an alarming rate. Our Building Trades Council, I am pleased to say, has picked up the torch and is doing some extensive research, thereby approaching the problem on facts gained from their findings. We have, to my estimation, been too complacent with regard to this creeping menace. Our long established tradition of unionism is not invulnerable, and in order to maintain our prestige, we cannot for one moment relax our vigilance. To many there is the yearning for peace and tranquility, and I call this complacency. Knowing full well that we shall never attain this state, we must meet the problems that beset us, and this process we call growth. Life for the most part is characterized by conflicts between opposites. This is our predicament at the moment—unionism versus the unorganized. Our way we know to be the best, but how are we to convince the other side that we are right?

In the past it has been our policy to "exclude," or create a barrier. Therein lies the evil to any progressive organization and the sooner we "sell" our way to the unorganized, the quicker our community will become sold on the idea, "Go Union."

The C. L. A. we are hearing so

much about these days, has been forced by the N. L. R. to comply with that body in order that it may be recognized as a union. This, of course, is a direct violation of the principle for which this group was organized as they formerly were called an association and affiliated exclusively with the Christian Reformed Church and its people. So, we ask, how do they reconcile this?

To me, the union is the answer to a man's security and well being, to be enjoyed by all who seek a better life. As the slogan on the DuPont program reads, "Better Things for Better Living through Chemistry," our slogan could read, "A Better Life by a Sound Philosophy through Unionism." In my article on our Health and Welfare program, I made the statement or gave you the impression that our Business Manager, Robert Coulter, instituted the program alone, and I wish to correct that impression by saying that without the able assistance of all the business managers of the group this plan would not have materialized. And, without our own Stewart Peterson, who has specialized in the insurance field, no plan would have been so well organized. Incidentally, it has been very gratifying to receive so many requests for information on our plan.

And, now for our local news: At the first meeting in February the body proposed a special assessment of \$1.00 per month, per member to be effective March 1st. This proposal was passed at the next regular meeting. Please assist your financial secretary by sending in this amount with your regular dues. With this added revenue it will be possible to maintain the efficiency you expect from your local union.

LLOYD R. BLOOMBERG, P. S.

Michigan Party For Dave McCarthy

L. U. 117, ELGIN, ILL.—Please find enclosed two photographs, one of our long-living 50-year members, who at present is retired and making his home in Ludington, Michigan. This photograph was taken at the presentation of the 50-year pin by our International Representative, Brother William C. Moore and myself (C. L. Stanley, business manager, Local 117) at the Ludington, Michigan party given in honor of Brother Dave McCarthy by the Allied Trades Council of Ludington, Michigan.

Brother Dave McCarthy is a retired Electrician of the City of Elgin, who has made his home in Ludington, Michigan, since his retirement. Reading from left to right in the photograph, are Brother Moore, Brother Dave McCarthy, and C. L. Stanley.

The second photograph is one of the Light and Power Distribution Switchboards manufactured by Members of Local 117, IBEW. The employer is Kenney Electrical Manufacturing Company of Elgin, Illinois. The switchboard was installed at the Southern Wisconsin Training Schools' central heating plant, of Union Grove, Wisconsin.

C. L. STANLEY, B. M.

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Words of Praise For Our Journal

L. U. 180, VALLEJO, CALIF.—At-

tention all press secretaries! I'm starting this month's article with a pitch—a pitch for our IBEW JOURNAL and for the editorial staff responsible for its publication.

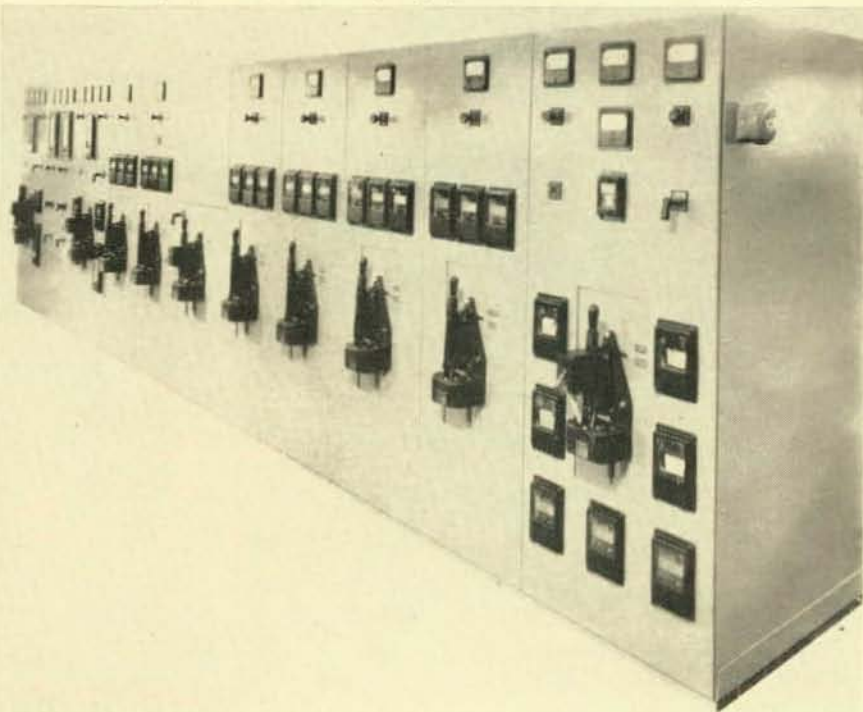
Our JOURNAL is by far the neatest, most colorful and most interesting magazine of its kind today, full of vital facts, timely articles and up to the-minute news, with layout and illustrations in keeping with its other features. It is a pleasure to read and a pleasure to show to others.

Fellow press secretaries, if you feel as I do that it is a privilege to be even a minor contributor to such a great publication, let's take the time to let Scott Milne and his fine edito-

50-Year Pin for Dave McCarthy



International Representative William C. Moore and Local 117 Business Manager C. L. Stanley present a 50-year membership pin to Brother Dave McCarthy (center) at the party given in his honor recently.



A light and power distribution switchboard, the product of the members of Local 117, Elgin, Ill.

PRESS SECRETARY *of the Month*



Woodrow L. Ingram

For our press secretary salute this month, we go to Detroit, Michigan, and L. U. 205, where an able young correspondent has been carrying out the duties of press secretary for many years.

Brother Woodrow L. Ingram, though now only 38 years of age, has had 20 years of activity in the labor movement.

Brother Ingram was born in a small town in Minnesota called Baudette. When he was 10 years old he

moved with his family to the City of Detroit, where he received his education. He graduated in June, 1933, from Cass Technical High School.

Detroit was one of the cities which suffered most severely during the depression days and it was sympathy for the bitter struggles of trade unionists during that time that first drew Brother Ingram toward the labor movement.

In 1931, he and other students dedicated to the advancement of organized labor, solicited food and funds for strikers, helped man picket lines and soup kitchens.

Brother Ingram joined the I.B.E.W. in 1938 and from that time forward was active in affairs of his local union. In 1941, he was appointed chairman of the shop committee. In 1942, he was elected secretary of L. U. 205 and in the same year appointed press secretary. Brother Ingram has served his local as its business agent, president, from 1946 to 1954 and is now treasurer. He has attended all System Council Conventions and International Conventions since 1944.

It is a pleasure to salute the Brother from Detroit and to thank him for his faithful reporting on local affairs through the years.

rial staff know just how proud we are of the JOURNAL. A word of thanks from us, the readers, will mean more than all the national awards won by this group. (*Editor's Note: We appreciate your kind remarks, Brother.*)

As for local news, that news is good. Our members are all working and have prospects for a continued steady work load. We were very fortunate in being able to go through the usually slack winter period without much loss of time.

The Executive Board has appointed Brother Joe Zurke to fill a vacancy on the Executive Board, and Brother Ray Wilaby to fill a vacancy on the Examining Board.

Our new bylaws have been approved by the International Office and are now being printed in book form. We are making preparations to open negotiations with our contractors, confident of success in obtaining several new desirable provisions. Our Credit Union is zooming along at an unbelievable growth and we are studying a Death Benefit Plan.

D. V. MCCARTY, P. S.

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Words of Thanks to Social's Committee

L. U. 205, DETROIT, MICH.—Local

Union 205 enjoyed a very pleasant and entertaining annual social recently. A small local union finds as many problems to solve as a large local when it comes to parties, but the volunteer committee surely did a good job this time with a roast chicken dinner, a union orchestra, and plenty of refreshments. Let me use this means to extend the appreciation of all those who attended and expressed their satisfaction. A big THANKS to the committee.

Thank you also for providing an opportunity for your press secretary to solicit some contributions to Railway Labor's Political League. So far 25 members have contributed \$1.00 each to the fund. This is a good beginning, but it is only about 15 percent of the members and we should be able to do a lot better. If you (any member of Local 205) haven't got in your "buck" yet, just contact any officer of the local and he will be glad to handle the matter for you.

The growing unemployment roles and the growing stock piles in the stores and warehouses are good reasons for concern. Workers without paychecks cannot buy up the surpluses. The Republican Administration is not worried, however.

Farmers are reporting reduced income and depressing commodity prices, while warehouses bulge with

butter and grain elevators are stuffed with cereals. Poor farmers do not buy new cars, appliances, combines, or take vacation trips to the city. The Republican Administration says the problem is psychological confidence. (Not to be confused with a Napoleonic complex.)

My milk delivery man told me that he has lost 60 stops in the last three months. The corner grocery business is down and these welfare checks are most often cashed at the chain stores. Some railroads have announced reductions in forces and carloadings. These people do not produce goods or commodities, but because the money they make is used to purchase consumer's goods they are doubly important for continuous and full distribution of the national production. The Republican Administration advises us that there is no need for alarm.

We want an administration that is not contented to go "red hunting" while three million Americans are job hunting. Window dressing is no substitute for sales slips. We want an administration that will use its good offices to provide jobs, build homes, assure health and national security.

Your contribution to Railway Labor's Political League can help.

You are involved. You cannot avoid the effect of the strong anti-labor forces operating in Washington. You cannot escape, but you can fight back.

Contribute \$1.00 to Railway Labor's Political League.

WOODROW L. INGRAM, P. S.

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Praises Electricity Over Natural Gas

L. U. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—I want all you folks to know that yours truly really believes there is a Santa Claus. The better half and I have had so much trouble with natural gas and our gas range not being able to get the oven up to heat and the pressure very low that we had just about given up, when my sister-in-law ups and gives us a Frigidaire Electric Range. She wanted to know if I was too proud to accept it. So yours truly had to change his electric service from a two-wire to a three. So that has been done and we're living in a new world once again. As far as I am concerned you can have all the natural gas you want but in my neighborhood one cannot get enough pressure to really enjoy it. All it ever did for us was to make us a lot of headaches. Now we're really living, and should have had an electric range years ago.

Up until now I have talked only of me. But what can one do when

The Electrical Workers'

Local Gift May Save a Life



This Mullikin modern type iron lung was presented recently to St. Mary's Hospital by Local 212, Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Cincy Chapter of the National Electrical Contractors' Association. Looking on (from left to right) front row, are: Sister Marie Timothy, SPSF; His Honor Mayor Edward Waldvogel; Brother Harry Williams, business manager, Local 212; Rev. Sister Philoberta, SPSF; and Nurse Glodola Trotter. Back row (left to right): Brother Gordon Freeman, IBEW District Vice President; Mr. Arthur Bertke, president, NECA; Mr. Elmer Baur, labor relations chairman, NECA; Brother Dan Johnson, assistant business manager, Local 212, and Brother Frank Burkhart, financial secretary, Local 212. The young lady demonstrating the lung, Nurse Margie Hayes.

someone is so good to the better half and little old Curley. I would like to say that so far I believe that everyone is busy here in Atlantic City. I was going to have something else to write you but it will have to wait until next month. I want to thank all the Brothers who helped me get my new service in, both in 210 and 211.

BART "CURLEY" MAISCH, P. S.

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Give New Tool To Fight Polio

L. U. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO—For Cincinnati's Polio prevention drive a new major instrument was added to the arsenal of the community's facilities last week.

A new, most modern type, Mullikin iron lung was presented to St. Mary's Hospital jointly by the Electrical Workers, Local Union 212, and the Cincinnati Chapter of the National Electrical Contractors Association. The lung used in cases in which artificial respiration is needed, becomes a vital factor in acute stages of polio and meets emergencies in heart failure, post operative failures, shock, suffocation and other emergen-

cies. At the presentation on Friday, January 22 at 1:30 p.m. were, representing the I.B.E.W. Harry Williams, business agent Local 212, Dan Johnson, assistant business agent; Frank Burkhart, financial secretary, and Gordon Freeman, International Vice President. Representing the N.E.C.A. Cincinnati Chapter, Mr. Elmer Baur, labor relations chairman, and Mr. Arthur Bertke, president; Cincinnati's Mayor Edward Waldvogel. Representing St. Mary's Hospital staff, Sister Philoberta, SPSF, superior; Sister Marie Timothy, SPSF; Glodola Trotter, R. N. and Margie Hayes, R. N.; and William Mullikin, inventor and distributor of the iron lung. According to Cincinnati polio fund headquarters, this is the only Cincinnati iron lung facility outside of General Hospital.

Declared to be the most modern equipment of its type on the market, the Mullikin iron lung is used in cases in which artificial respiration is needed. It is used by the United States Government both in this country and overseas. Weighing 90 pounds, the iron lung covers the chest and back only, leaving the legs and arms free, a marked improvement over the older type lung which encases the entire body. The pumping unit, powered by

an air-cooled electric motor, creates a rhythmic, intermittent suction which recurrently raises the chest and inflates the lungs as in natural breathing. If electric current is suddenly interrupted, the iron lung can be operated from a battery or by hand. Included in the equipment are three sizes of lungs for all types of patients, from babies to 300-pound adults. If the iron lung is used on an infantile paralysis patient, the manufacturers will supply the hospital with another lung free of charge for 90 days, and in additional cases of infantile paralysis will supply up to five iron lungs free for the same length of time.

Mr. Mullikin, who flew into Cincinnati especially for the presentation, demonstrated the equipment and instructed the medical staff of the hospital, several of the hospital staff, and the maintenance men in its use.

All of the members of Local 212 are happy and proud of having a part in this contribution.

HOWARD E. STAPLETON, P. S.

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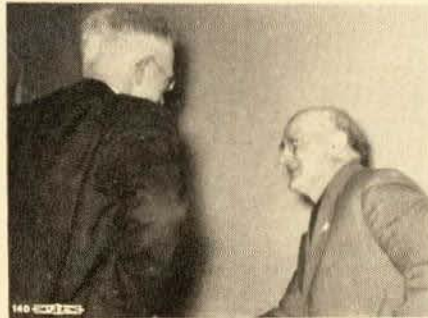
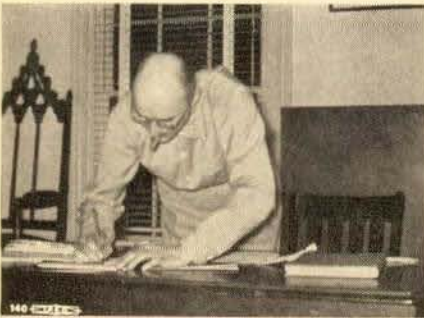
Submits Resolution For Coming Convention

L. U. 230, VICTORIA, B. C.—Anyone

Activities of Local 224, New Bedford



This is a view taken at one of the regular meetings of Local 224, New Bedford, Mass., at which the members had a buffet supper and industrial movies. Hats off to the chairman, Manuel Mello, and Assistants Joseph Mederios, Thomas Morriarty, Louis Cormier, and Kenneth Gillum, who put in a great deal of effort and time in making this a success. At right, Business Agent James Murphy and Treasurer Edmond Griffin join forces to collect local dues for Financial Secretary Harry Gleason who is ill.



At left is seen Recording Secretary Norman Robert at work after a regular meeting, while Herbert Fiske and David Begnoche, right, have a chat. The photos were sent in by Press Secretary Dominiques R. Castello.

with time on his hands would do well to read a recent Ballantine Book, of the 35-cent variety, entitled "Fahrenheit 451" by Bradbury. That is the temperature at which paper burns.

Not only will this little book remove any traces of boredom, by arousing interest in a serious social problem, it should also stimulate many of us to get busy and do something about it. I don't think that it will be very popular with the Firefighters' Union, however.

For the good of the Union, this local is sending in a resolution to our forthcoming convention, asking that the whole IBEW membership be placed on the mailing list of that excellent periodical, "LABOR." This paper is a mine of interesting information as to what goes on in the economic world, and should be a valuable supplement to our JOURNAL in promoting interest in union affairs.

Members of other A.F. of L. unions receive their copies regularly, as part of their membership benefits, and since our International President is a member of the Board of Directors, this Local feels sure that our idea will have I.O. blessing. We hope that all locals will support this resolution,

which is designed to help keep the Brotherhood up to the minute on current affairs.

A recent fracas at our local city hall has revealed some interesting facts for those who care to take note, the most important being that nowadays, almost everybody has a police record. The writer can remember a time when he could have become a United States citizen by paying the \$8.00 head tax and taking the oath of allegiance after residential requirements had been fulfilled. It isn't that easy today. In those days only people who had been convicted of lawbreaking were recorded in the police files, but today, the police seem to work on the system of "getting something" on anybody they can, it may be useful some day. The fact that the unfortunate victim knows nothing about this until suddenly confronted with things long since past generally means that law and not justice is administered.

For the time being, all haggling over the price of Labor in the local market place has died down, the line contractors are playing hard to get, and using court injunctions to help them out. We haven't heard whether Brother Gee of Local 213 has been

fitted with one of those gray suits decorated with broad arrows so fashionable in the "big house," or whether the Supreme Court has thrown the case out. We hope we don't have to send George his Easter bunny in Oakalla.

The wiring contractors will be the next on the agenda, we wish the boys luck in their dealings with them.

I wonder if the Convention would entertain a motion to put a couple of extra days in February, and thus give harassed press secretaries a little more time to do their stuff.

F. J. BEVIS, P. S.

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Expresses Thanks To Detroit Local

L. U. 252, ANN ARBOR, MICH.—Well Brothers, since the January issue there has not been any news of importance, and your press secretary has been enjoying a long awaited vacation with his lovely wife and family.

At this time we would like to thank Local 58 of Detroit, Michigan for taking up the slack period for L.U. 252, members.

Brother George Combs, chairman of the Blood Bank Committee, thanks all our traveling Brothers for their contributions to the Blood Bank. Also members note: Regarding our Pension plan again our Local received its interest check and decided to make another loan to the fund.

Brother Clifford C. Woods will surely spruce up when he reads this. On the third of January, 1954 Brother Woods passed another year post totaling 81.

At this time our financial secretary, Paul R. Miller has had a sadness to visit his life in the death of his wonderful father.

Our recording secretary John Kittle is on sick list. By the time this is in print he will be active again. Brothers, let's not forget Brother William Dekarske of the Flower Committee. He is not a mind reader. He has a telephone, Ypsilanti, Michigan 4334-J1. He is doing a good job with what he receives. Hello to Brother Joe Beeler.

IRA N. FERRIS, P. S.

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Resolution Attacks Security Changes

L. U. 255, JEWETT CITY, CONN.—Enclosed is a copy of a resolution which our Local 255, has adopted. This resolution was drawn up by our town's legislator Francis Liberty, and he is a member of our Local 255, and also our labor representative for this district.

We would like to have it printed in the next issue of the **ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL**, so that other locals may read it and write to their Senators, and Congressmen as we have done.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, the proposed changes in the present administration of the Social Security Law would result in a limitation of the benefits which would accrue to those who will be dependent upon such relief, and

Whereas, the original act as established provided that the benefits would accrue on the basis of the distribution of this vast fund among those who through their working years had contributed to and built this fund, Therefore

WE of Local 255 of the International Brotherhood of the Electrical Workers, A. F. of L., in meeting assembled, do hereby

Resolve: that every facility of our organization be employed to warn the working people of our Nation of the effect of changing or tampering with the administration or application of our Social Security Act from its present form; and therefore, be it further

Resolved: that Local 255 of the I.B.E.W.—(AFL) assembled here on February 22, 1954, in the town of Griswold, Borough of Jewett City, Connecticut, instruct the secretary-treasurer to write each Senator and Congressman in the State of Connecticut of such action and, that a copy of this resolution go to the International Office and to each district and local lodge; and be it further

Resolved: that a copy of said resolution be sent to the Connecticut State Federation of Labor, A. F. of L.

Drawn up by,

Mr. Francis Liberty, Legislator.

Adopted by

Local 255, I.B.E.W.

DAVID CHALLINOR, President.

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Accidents Plague Muskegon Local 275

L. U. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.—Local 275 is now in the process of negotiating a new contract with the contractors of our jurisdiction for the year of 1954. We have two brothers who have received benefits under our "fringe benefit" insurance plan. There is room for improvement in the insurance setup but that will be brought out at a meeting of the trustees of the Electrical Employees Welfare Fund this spring.

We have had four major accidents to brothers of our local, namely, Clarence Hague who suffered a broken toe, Ervin Johnson who suffered a broken foot, Ernest Flermoen who

suffered burns on the face and hands, also Frenchy Novak who had burns on the face and hands. Ed Plunkett is on the sick list as are James White and Frenchy LeBrun.

We have several new members we wish to welcome to our Local at this time, Brothers James Knowles, William Senf and George Mellor.

We have had a good work year for most of our members in 1953, and 1954 should be a better year, with several new projects being planned or in the process of construction.

Bob Lowder was appointed by our President Harry Hill to represent Local 275 at the Muskegon County Building Trades Council. We have had good cooperation from this council when problems arose.

Our Auditing Committee audited the books for the year 1953. I wish to thank Paul Dombrasusky and Bob Lowder who did a splendid job.

Our new Business Agent Carl Ulfax is doing a good job and is getting good cooperation from the Executive Board and membership.

Members from Local 275 who donated blood for Ed Plunkett and Mrs. Ewald Huldin were as follows: John Wiseman, Frederick R. Peters, Clarence Boyd, James W. Beck, Raymond A. Novak, Robert Conkling, Warren J. Bassett and Carl Ulfax.

JAMES DAVIS, P. S.

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Annual Ball of Minneapolis Local

L. U. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Local Union 292 held its Annual Electrical Workers' Ball on Lincoln's Birthday at the Nicollet Hotel. There was dancing in the Main Ballroom with music furnished by Wes Barlow's Union Orchestra. The East Room and junior ballrooms were re-

Committee Honors Completing Apprentices



Pictured above are those in attendance at a Completion of Apprenticeship Ceremony, which was held recently by the Topeka, Kansas Electrical Joint Apprenticeship Committee at which time 31 Certificates of Completion of Apprenticeship, issued by the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee for the Electrical Industry, were awarded. The apprentices, members of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee, all local contractors, and officials of Local 226, were guests at a dinner which was given by the Topeka Chapter, National Electrical Contractors' Association. Charles W. Paige, Business Manager, Kansas Chapter, N.E.C.A., acted as toastmaster and Certificates of Completion were presented by A. E. Edwards, International Vice President, I.B.E.W. Invited guests at the ceremony were representatives of the Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Vocational Education Department, Topeka Schools.

served for party tables and refreshments. At intermission time the holders of lucky tickets won many electrical prizes. There was a capacity crowd, as there is every year, and a good time was had by all. The committee who made this dance a success were: Walter F. Macy, chairman, Charles R. Blair, Stanley Enebo, William Hegi and Guy W. Alexander.

Minneapolis was host to Local Union 110 of St. Paul at the Annual Inter-City Bowling Tournament at Edina Alleys in Minneapolis. Local 292 topped St. Paul by 643 pins. This is the second tournament of a new three-year series. Local 110 won the first games at St. Paul by 204 pins. Minneapolis now leads the series by 439 pins. A party was held for the bowlers at the American Legion Post 471 in Edina, and the dinner, refreshments, singing and dancing were enjoyed by all. Co-Chairmen Anker Lilledahl (L.U. 292) and James Curran (L.U. 110), as well as Committee Members Frank Jungworth, Ray Conrath, Charles Wagner (L.U. 110) and Secretary Ross Houck, Don Edmond, Bill Waples, Evert Erickson, Jerry Ackerman and Jim Culligan (L.U. 292) deserve a lot of credit for the success of an event that brings these two local unions closer together.

Brother Jimmy Culligan, who managed Local 292's basketball team, reports that our team, playing in the Minneapolis Northern League, won five and lost five. That's good playing for a team of small men, as basketball players go.

The work picture in this area is a little slow but should pick up as winter fades.

With the advance methods of high voltage distribution and equipment in use in industry today, our local union policy of maintaining skilled, competent licensed electricians, sponsored two courses at Dunwoody Industrial Institute this year, namely, Advanced Code and High Voltage Wiring. These courses offered our members an opportunity to further their learning in the latest methods of high voltage distribution in plants, unit sub-station equipment, protection equipment and safe methods of work. The Examining Board was responsible for getting these courses started and should be commended for the capacity enrollment that resulted.

JOHN J. O'ROURKE, P. S.

Social Meetings Boost Attendance

L. U. 305, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

—For the last couple of months we have been having a social meeting after our regular business was completed. This was brought about to foster more interest in the local and increase our meeting attendance. So far this idea has worked very well, as the hot dogs can't keep up with the attendance.

The last meeting in January we had a representative from National Tube to show film and answer questions on the art of bending steel tube. We saw steel tube bending as we would all like to do it. The man (in

the first Monday in the month and the social after the second meeting. See you then.

W. L. WASSON, P. S.

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Installing Weather Tower in Florida

L. U. 308, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

—The old adage that "everybody talks about the weather but no one does anything about it" is being challenged by Lloyd Muerett, president of the Weather Towers, Inc. of Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Muerett, with the cooperation of the Brinson Electric Company, of St. Petersburg, is installing the first weather tower of this type in the south.

The method of doing something about the weather is the erection of a tower to extend 65 feet up atop the First Federal Bank Building from which can be seen vari-color lights that will signal the weather forecast.

The tower consists of 15 panels of cold cathode tubing with a belt of semi-circular strips of red lighting. The color code, as set up by the company, is as follows: Red indicating warmer weather ahead. Green, colder weather, and a yellow for no change. A red ball at the peak will serve several purposes. It will be used as an aircraft warning and when it is flashing will indicate that rain or "pardon the expression" snow will fall. When the ball emits a steady beam it will indicate no precipitation. The ball is three feet in diameter and can be seen from a considerable distance.

This tower will be controlled from the news room

of the *St. Petersburg Times*.

Telephone wires, leased from the Peninsular Telephone Company, will link the editorial room with the tower lights through a control circuit to be operated from the editorial rooms. Brother Ralph Bean, president of Local 308, was foreman on the job and Mr. Muerett was very pleased with how smoothly the job progressed and the good cooperation given by Brother Hadley, our business manager and the men of Local 308. Am enclosing a picture of the tower and the men on the job.

I have been selected by Brother Ralph Bean to represent Local 308

Installing Weather Tower



These members of Local 308, St. Petersburg, Fla., have worked on the erection of the first weather tower of its type to be installed in the south. The device beams weather signals from atop a local bank building. From left, the members are (top): C. E. Fenn and E. F. Albury. Bottom: John Epright; R. J. Bean, president; Lloyd Muerett, owner; Bennie Cory, press secretary, and S. W. Hadley, business manager.

the film) bent 90 degree elbows, straightened out the bends, then bent a 90 again, perfect offsets and saddles too. I believe what I see but I have a sneaking suspicion that guy hid a lot of practice. As Herb Shriner would say, "It's possible." We hope to have at our next meeting a man from the Social Security Board to explain some of the facts of this law.

The winter and other conditions have caught up with us as some of the Brothers have been laid off.

The future doesn't look just as bright as last year at this time but we are hoping for spring weather to bring more work.

Don't forget our regular meeting

At Lawrence Anniversary Party



This was the head table of guests attending the 20th anniversary celebration of Local 326, Lawrence, Mass. From left: Local Vice President and Mrs. Donlin; International Vice President John J. Regan; Rev. Raymond Hyder; Local President and Mrs. Fred Gleason; Local Business Manager and Mrs. John F. O'Neill; International Representative William Robbins, and International Representative Arthur Houle.

at the Building Trades Council meetings, and at first didn't think it would be possible for me to take on this added responsibility as I have other duties to perform for the local. I have come to realize that being a delegate to the Building Trades Council has given me an insight into the other crafts and has made it possible for me to gain knowledge and experience in the ways of organized union labor.

I wish that all of the Brothers would take an active interest in the welfare of their local instead of depending on a few to carry the burden for them. The younger Brothers should especially be active in their union as they are the future officers, and the present activities will create for them a knowledge and experience that will make it possible for them to carry on the work that has so ably been forged in the past.

We have notified our Contractors that we wish to amend our present agreement and hope that all details can be worked out amicably.

Work, at this time, has been slow and many of the brothers are working out of town.

Would appreciate having the business managers reading this column, inform all Local 308 men working in their jurisdiction to contact our local in regards to a subject very vital to them.

Am very happy to report that Local 308 voted unanimously to send a large sum of money, as a loan, to the International Office—this money is to be used toward our Pension Fund.

BENNETT COREY, P. S.

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Hold Anniversary And Pension Party

L. U. 326, LAWRENCE, MASS.—Recently we held our 20th anniversary party, or what was generally called our pension party. Local 326, organized first in 1917 and reorganized in 1934. We had a great night, and Brother W. W. Robbins from the International Office did a great job, his remarks on pension benefits were to



Local 326's Business Manager John F. O'Neill and International Vice President John J. Regan at the anniversary celebration.

the "point" and should prove valuable to us in changing the rest of our "BA" members to "A" members.

Our guests not only included our pensioned Brothers but the officials of the New England Electric System having contracts with Local 326. Also included were contractors who employ members of Local 326 and business managers of local unions having joint contracts with Local 326 — such as Sam Donnelly of Local 96, Worcester, Larry McLoughlin, L. U. 588 of Lowell, Tom Kearney, Local 99 of Providence, Rhode Island, Charles Erwin, L. U. 1015, of Lowell, John Hovey, L. U. 1015 of Lawrence, George Pettingill, Local 989 of Haverhill, Harold Oliver, Local 377 of Lynn and Tim Grady, Local 707 of Holyoke. Charles Caffrey of our International Executive Board was unable to attend because of illness.

Charles Belt, Utilities Line Construction Company, Mineola, Long Island, New York, Joseph Bulger and Arthur Bell, union contractors, former members of Local 326 and their wives—were given an ovation when they were introduced to our gathering and deservedly so, they are outstand-

ing in our territory. Al Franks of Eastern Electric Company and "Mac" MacCumber of MacCumber Electric Company could not make it. Rumor says they were in Miami, Florida, and we certainly missed them.

The various companies having contracts with Local 326 were represented by: New England Electric System, Attorney John L. Teagan; New England Power Company, President Frank and Mrs. Joslin; New England Power Company, North East Division, Philip Proy, superintendent; Frank Bell, superintendent, Salem Harbor; Jerry Gross, assistant superintendent.

Salem Terminal Company, Thomas Stanton, vice president and Attorney Frank E. Repetto; Lawrence Electric Company, President William and Mrs. Cozey; Lowell Electric Light Corporation, President Thomas and Mrs. Hickey; Haverhill Electric Company, President Roy and Mrs. Pike; Amesbury Electric Company, President Al and Mrs. Leddy, and retired President Guy and Mrs. Nickerson.

Superintendent of Lawrence Electric Company, Richard and Mrs. Allen; superintendent of Lowell Electric

Corporation, Thomas and Mrs. Kelliher; superintendent of Haverhill Electric Company, James and Mrs. Buzzell; superintendent of New England Power Company, Harry and Mrs. Howard; assistant superintendent of New England Power Company, Mileton and Mrs. Ross, and the various officials representing the production and distribution departments of the various companies.

To our guests, to our retired members and to the members of our local union and last but not least to their lovely wives and sweethearts, our sincere appreciation for cooperating with our committee in making our party something to remember. We dined, we drank, we danced.

Central Catholic Auditorium will be, and we hope everyone present will be there, the scene of our next party when our business manager will be 65. Remember the date, August 7, 1954. And we are going to let him pay for it.

MAURICE MURPHY, *Secretary*

Buffet Supper Tops Local 347 Meeting

L. U. 347, DES MOINES, IOWA—At our last meeting, February 18, we were all very startled to have a policeman interrupt our business of the moment to haul the president of our local away. This, of course, is not half as dire as it sounds. Ted was restored to us shortly after he had moved his car from in front of a driveway where he had parked it. The irate owner of the driveway had been trying to get his car out for about 30 minutes. After this we commenced with the business at hand, though not without a few snickers.

At the end of the meeting, our entertainment committee surprised us with a buffet supper, the highlights of which were barbecued ribs, baked ham and all the beverages we could drink.

By the way, at this meeting the members voted to send 20 bowlers to the I.B.E.W. Tournament in Kansas City, Missouri. This is greatly appreciated and I hope we can do justice to our local at the tournament. To explain further as to why we are sending 20 men of the 40 bowlers in our league, only 23 are local men, the other bowlers being substitutes that we had to bring in to fill out the league for the electricians that do enjoy bowling. Also, of the 23 members, there were three who didn't want to go, so the local voted enough money to send every bowler from our local interested. This was a magnanimous gesture on the part of the local. We bowlers would have hated the thought of some of us being able to go while others of us, who wanted to go, couldn't.

During the early part of this month, there was quite a serious accident at the powerhouse (our Iowa Power and Light project).

Red Aller, by accident, dropped a wrench into 440 and was quite badly burned about the legs. The quick thinking of Joe Feeley, who helped Red extinguish the flames, saved Red from worse possible burns, however Joe's hands were burned in the process. Both men are back on the job now and we're glad that it didn't turn out even more serious than it was.

Just remember, boys:

Be careful, be cautious
When working with juice
It's callous, it's crafty
It won't turn you loose

DALE PIEART, P. S.

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Urges Members to Aid Apprentices

L. U. 349, MIAMI, FLA.—For the *Worker*, I wish to make this timely suggestion: No I.B.E.W. journeyman wireman ever stood so straight as at the time when he stooped to help an apprentice learn our trade.

Keep your chin up and your eyes on the South.

R. C. TINDELL, P. S.

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Member Nominated For Vail Award

L. U. 371, CHICAGO, ILL.—Member of Local Union 371, has been recommended for the Theodore Vail Award.

The Vail Award was set up in honor of the first president of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company to reward those who perform meritorious service which result in the saving of human life.

Chicago Veteran



Brother James A. Boyle of Local 371, Chicago, at the test desk where he has worked for 32 years of his service with the Illinois Bell Telephone Company which dates back to 1908.

The story described in the attached report to the Vail Committee is but one of the many in which our members use their skill, training and initiative to save lives or render valuable heroic service in times of emergency. Local Union 371 is proud of the work done by our maintenance force who keep the equipment in the best possible condition to render trouble-free service to the customers. In Chicago the telephones now average 46 months of trouble-free service.

* * *

COPY

SUBJECT: Assistance To Customer In Distress By Communications Maintenanceman James A. Boyle—Monroe Office.

Mr. E. P. Kleifges

Mr. S. Pack

January 12, 1954

On Monday, January 11, 1954, at 11:15 A.M. communications maintenanceman, James A. Boyle, while testing permanent signals came upon a line which indicated a receiver off hook condition. While listening for room noise he heard a person moaning as if in distress. He rang on the line and was able to raise a subscriber who identified herself as HA 1-0501, Mrs. Joan Bubas. After questioning the subscriber about the receiver off condition, it was established that the receiver off was on the companion station. Mrs. Bubas stated that the party was located on the first floor. Mr. Boyle advised her that someone was in distress and appealed to her to investigate. She went to the first floor and returned to her phone and said that the door was locked. While monitoring the line Mr. Boyle was able to hear Mrs. Bubas knock on the door and a feeble call for help. Mr. Boyle told her of what he heard and she said that she would have the landlord admit her with a pass key.

After gaining access Mrs. Bubas told Mr. Boyle that the woman was very ill and breathing with great difficulty. At this time he referred the case to me. Because oxygen therapy was indicated Mr. Boyle was instructed to call the Chicago Fire Department. Rescue squad number 2 responded and placed the woman, identified as Loral Rahwaldt, under oxygen. A squad man found the card of her physician on the table and notified him of the woman's condition. The physician dispatched an ambulance and ordered the woman removed to the American Hospital for treatment.

We are in receipt of a statement from Mrs. Joan Bubas at 1:17 P.M. of the same day from our local traffic department in which she said:

"I want you to thank a telephone man for me, his name is Jim Boyle, he was very helpful this morning. You see the party on my line had her

receiver off the hook. She was very ill and calling for help. He called me and I went down stairs. She was very sick, we had to call the Fire Department and doctor. I think he should get a reward because he really saved her life. We should have more telephone people like that. I want to thank him very much."

Because of the assiduity displayed by James A. Boyle in the handling of this case, we feel he should be considered for the Theodore Vail Award.

John P. Dwyer (Signed)
Chief Testman

JPD:rk

HARRY JOHNSON, Pres.-B.M.

Brothers Aid Brother With Blood Donations

L. U. 381, CHICAGO, ILL.—Brotherhood at work—members of Local Union 381 came to the aid of Brother C. R. (Ray) Martyn, communications maintenance man in Franklin Building, Chicago, Illinois.

While in Elmhurst Memorial Hospital, Mrs. Martyn needed a number of blood transfusions, and Brother Martyn exhausted his list of relatives, friends and neighbors.

Brother J. J. Binheimer, C. J. Ochampaugh, H. E. Hackman, E. H. Zahn, F. J. Hubka, C. A. Bruhn, G. L. Helander, J. Reindt, J. P. Malone, E. T. Leniek, L. T. Beard and E. Eldridge, volunteered to donate a pint of blood. Arrangements were made and Brother Michael, president of Local Union 381, drove a group out one day and Brother Zahn, vice president drove another group out several days later.

The following letter was received by President Michael at the Union office.

"Dear Brother:

We wish to express our heartfelt thanks to you for your personal efforts and to Brother Zahn and all of the other members who so generously contributed and enabled us to meet our replacement quota at the hospital blood bank.

Sincerely,
Emily and Ray Martyn"

We are proud of this accomplishment but not haughty, and only mention this to extend thanks and appreciation, to all who aided, to the management of Illinois Bell Telephone, and to those who are willing to, but for various reasons unable to donate.

Two weeks later we had another request. Brother Arthur E. Olson, communication maintenanceman, Franklin Building, Chicago, needed two blood donors for Mrs. Olson.

Brother J. W. Abbey, steward, made arrangements for Brothers E. Menet and J. Strock to donate.

To all members of Local Union 381, your stewards and officers would like to help at any time.

The blessings of good health and freedom from anxiety for loved ones are not always realized. Those who are able to share will surely be rewarded.

EUGENE H. ZAHN, P. S.

New Home for Local 382, Columbia, S. C.

L. U. 382, COLUMBIA, S. C.—Your scribe is back on the job after a prolonged period of laziness. Quite a lot has taken place since my last writing, most of which will interest all of our members at home and away.

First and foremost, we purchased a building which will serve our purpose very nicely with very slight renovation at little expense. The power company local, 772, is expected to occupy offices at our new address also. So Brothers, in the future please address all correspondence to L. U. 382, 2006 Sumter Street, Columbia, South Carolina. The building was bought under corporation regulations and the Executive Board was set up as Board of Directors.

One of our members gave us a good talk a couple of meetings ago. This member is now on retirement, Brother John Rivers. He said, "This is not *my* Local Union, nor *Jim's*, nor *Bill's*, it is *ours*, therefore all of us should have our say on all issues and it is our *duty* to either vote for or against all proposals—sing it out so that it may be heard. Furthermore, anyone with a gripe should present it to the body at the meeting, not on street corners, or on the job. Of course, you have to be at the meeting, so be there!

At the present time we have a "Right-to-Work" bill in our state legislature which has passed the Senate and is now in the House of Representatives. As yet, it still has all its teeth. However, there is a possibility that one or two of the teeth may be pulled. Nevertheless, had our union people appeared at the polls on election day we wouldn't have this on our hands. The bill was authored by 16 senators and heartily hailed by our Governor, James F. Byrnes.

There is much more that could be written, but space is at a premium so I'll sign off. Attend your local union meetings! Visiting Brothers are always welcome.

J. S. RAGIN, P. S.

Help to Sponsor College Essay Contest

L. U. 390, PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS
—Our last regular meeting was at-

tended by a very large crowd, and all order of business was attended to in record time. Among the many orders of business to come before the local was the approval of buying of two new cars for Business Manager E. C. Gones and Assistant Business Manager G. W. Miller.

The local also went on record to assist in helping the Texas State Federation of Labor to sponsor a \$500 college scholarship essay contest. The contest is open to all A.F.L. members' children who have graduated in the last year or have not yet entered college.

Spring is in the air, most all of the hunters have put away their guns, and have been oiling up their rods and reels getting ready to start fishing. Also in the evenings many members may be seen spading and preparing their spring gardens.

Two potential members arrived this month. The proud fathers are Brothers Steve English and Jonnie Ponder.

Most all members are working and some who were reported on the sick list have returned to their jobs. Brother Jerry Wood has not recovered sufficiently from his accident to return to his job.

ARTHUR A. DERROUGH, P. S.

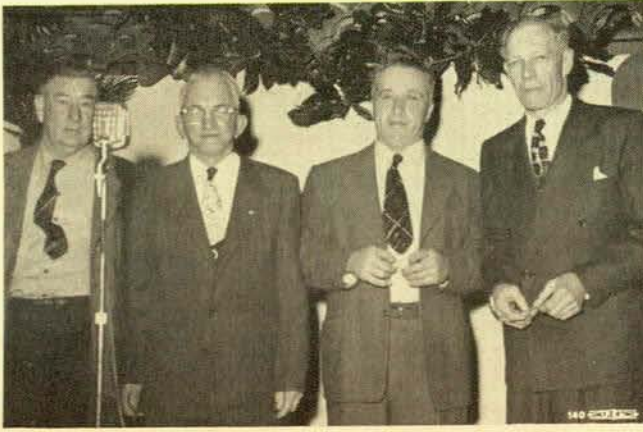
Deep Force Cuts Hit Local 409

L. U. 409, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
—During the past year L. U. 409 and its members which are spread over the wide expanse of western Canada, have been beset with many trials and tribulations. Business in general on Canadian railways has deteriorated to such an alarming extent that railway management insists it is compelled to reduce expenses. Management, therefore, ordered a reduction in mechanical forces. Canadian National Railways, with which we of L. U. 409 are directly concerned, in their latest economy move, ordered a layoff on a system-wide basis, which involved 784 men representing all crafts.

Fortunately the electrical craft did not suffer quite as badly as some of the other crafts. Due thanks go out to our local committees who did a wonderful job of manipulation in order to try to save jobs. Nevertheless, of those on whom the axe fell I am glad to report that through the good offices of our local business manager all of our Brothers who were laid off are now at work with various contracting firms in the Greater Winnipeg area.

During December, one of our oldest and highly esteemed Brothers retired on pension. I refer to Brother C. R. Robertson. Brother Robertson started with the railways away back

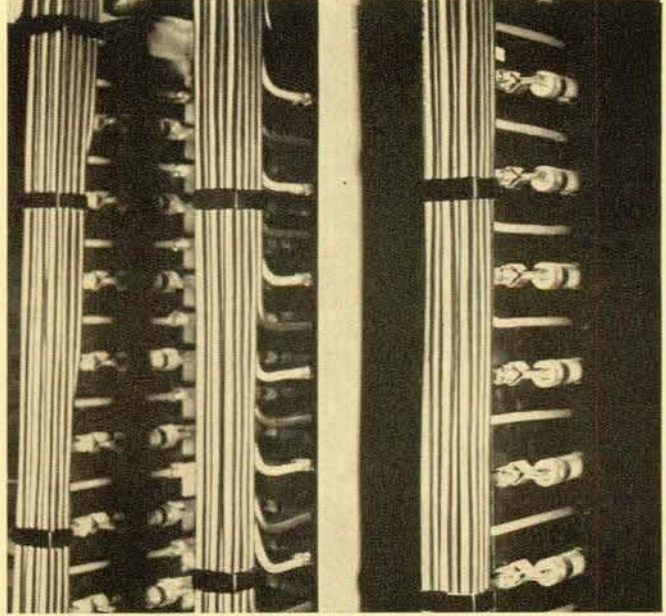
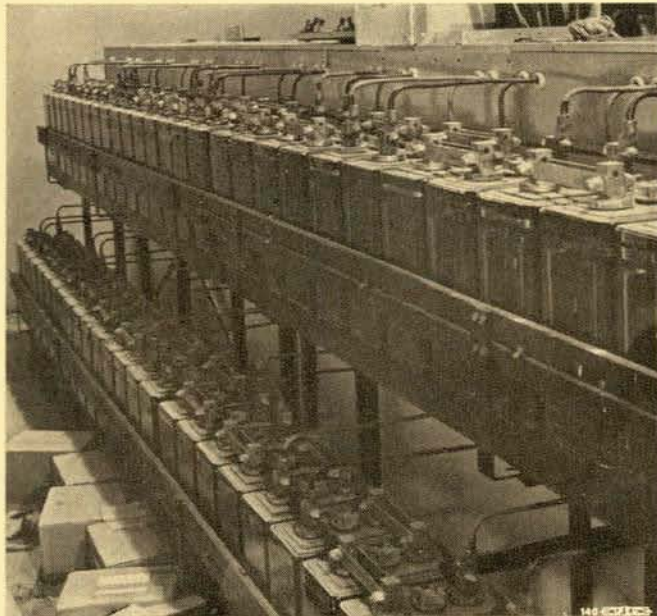
Local 413 Pins and Projects



These members of Local 413, Santa Barbara, Calif., were awarded their thirty-year membership pins at their annual party recently. They are, from left: James Rue; Harry Allen; Werner Funkex, and William Johnson. At right, one of the honored guests, William Welch, pensioner, is greeted by Harry Allen, left, and Harry Dobson, city electrical inspector. Note Brother Dobson's apron awarded for "good inspection."



Here are scenes of the electrical work at the new science building for the University of California at Santa Barbara, described in the local's article



in the year 1910. He also had the distinction of having worked on the first electrically lighted coaches in

service in western Canada. During the First World War he saw service in France with the 16th Battery

C.E.F. from 1916 until 1919. On his return to Canada he resumed his duties with the railways. In 1932 he

was promoted to assistant foreman, and to foreman, Fort Rouge Coach Yards, Winnipeg in 1936, a position he held until his retirement.

Brother Robertson was always a good union man. In the early days he was a member of L.U. 435. He made every endeavor to organize the Railway Electrical Workers in L.U. 435, but with very little success. Brother Robertson nevertheless was undaunted and went right on in his efforts to organize; and finally, his efforts were successful. He formed L.U. 409, became its first president and later became financial secretary, a position he held until his promotion.

He always had a great interest in the welfare of L.U. 409 and each and every one of us sincerely hopes that Brother Robertson and Mrs. Robertson shall enjoy good health, and happiness in their retirement.

It gives me great pleasure to report that Brother A. V. Mills who served as recording secretary for a time has received a promotion to mechanical inspector, diesel equipment. We all feel confident that Brother Mills will give a good account of himself in his new position. Good luck to him.

The last meeting of the year we ran off our annual election of committees and delegates with the following results.

TRANSCONA SHOPS. Grievance Committee: R. Peacock, I. V. Clements and R. Ste Marie. **Motive Power Co-op:** S. Turviff. **Car Department Co-op:** R. Ste Marie. **Round House Grievance Committee:** R. Field, G. Knox and T. Dickson. **Local Federation:** R. Peacock and I. V. Clements.

FORT ROUGE SHOPS. Grievance Committee: R. A. Fier, A. Moffat, G. Gooding and E. B. Finnie. **Motive Power Co-op:** E. Snyder. **Car Department Co-op:** T. C. Willows. **Local Federation:** R. A. Fier and A. Moffat.

UNION DEPOT. Grievance Committee: E. A. Schallenberg, H. Miller and R. Hales. **Sick Committee:** H. Pullin, I. V. Clements and R. Ste Marie. **Bylaws Committee:** R. Peacock, W. Black, B. B. Zaidman, A. Folsom and E. O'Connell. **Audit Committee:** R. Eppleston, E. O'Connell, E. Cockburn and R. Kitchen. **Entertainment Committee:** H. Pullin, R. Peacock, E. Cockburn and M. Pothier.

TRAVELLING ROAD GANG. Grievance Committee: S. Knysh, E. Toews and O. Soucie.

The last position to be filled although not the last in its importance, that of press secretary, was once again entrusted to me; and I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to all the Brothers who assisted me in obtaining "copy" for the local lines in our JOURNAL.

One last word, to all members. You have elected your committeemen and delegates; they are just as good as

you make them. Get out and attend your meetings regularly.

JOHN LOWRIE, P. S.

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"Fine Time" at Local 413 Annual Party

L. U. 413, SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.—Every year at this time it is my duty to inform everyone of the annual party held by the local union. On February 13th, 160 members and their wives met for an evening of dining, entertainment, awards and dancing and a fine time was had by all. The committee in charge of this affair headed by Brother A. Christensen lined up some fine entertainment by several of the members and the boys really put on a show. To start the evening Brother C. Casad, president, welcomed the group and introduced our guests. Brother Harry Dobson, city electrical inspector was then master of ceremonies for the rest of the evening. After a fine dinner the following brothers were awarded certificates for the "best job of the month" during the past year. Brothers C. Swenumson, A. Ludd, W. Smith, C. Casad, K. Shellgaard, W. McCracken, D. Bartee, P. Main, C. Hilton, C. Menzies, R. Browning, J. Sim and M. Ryan.

Brother Dobson who made these awards was then awarded a working apron for the "best inspection of the month." You will notice in the enclosed photo that this apron has enough pockets for a kit of tools, also a pocket for "red cards" which we hope he does not have to use. Your writer had the honor of presenting 30 year pins to the members.

Entertainment following the awards was provided by several of the members as follows. Music by Scotty Wilson and his "Five Sparks," which were composed of H. Johnson, C. Menzies, P. Main, B. Querfurth, and Scotty himself.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Burdick did several fine Spanish numbers and I am sorry we do not have a picture of them in the act as these people are fine dancers. Incidentally this is a hobby of Ed's and at present he and the Mrs. are appearing in one of the local night spots. The next group of entertainers known as the "Three Phase Sisters" were R. Browning, A. Ludd and J. Pye with a pantomime of the Andrews Sisters. Also Brother C. Menzies did the same type of act with a pantomime of Al Jolson. After two numbers by the quintet composed of A. Christensen, R. Boynton, J. Pye, A. Ludd and R. Browning, Brother H. Johnson rounded out the evening by doing a couple of fine numbers on the banjo. Our thanks to all of these fine entertainers who helped to make the evening such a huge success.

Of several jobs in the area during the past year one of the most interesting has been the new science building for the University of California at Santa Barbara. This job is being done by the Taft Electric Company of Ventura with Brother K. Hartwich as foreman. Several of the members of 413 have worked on this during the past year and I am enclosing some pictures made in the D. C. room of this building. The pictures in this order are of the following: (1) battery rack with feeders entering gutters, (2) feeders entering main switch board, (3) Brother K. Hartwich working on second row of batteries, (4) Brother Jim Clark of Local Union 413 and a shot of the gutter running overhead to main board. More work is being planned for this campus for the coming year and we hope it will help out our employment situation in this area during the future months.

Right at the present we are fortunate that most of our members are working and hope this condition continues throughout the year.

D. G. MILNE, B. M.

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Attacks Area Anti-Union Campaign

L. U. 414, LANCASTER, PA.—There is a cancer growing in our area which I think should be brought to light, and, with the help of all union labor, be removed.

A large corporation decides to build a plant in the area, and sets up a dummy company to purchase the ground and secure a contractor. The large corporation ordinarily would secure its own union contractor, and everything would be okay. But in this case the corporation washes its hands of the whole thing, and we have lost this project to unfair contractors and non-union labor.

This has happened on three different occasions in the Lancaster area, and we would suggest that union electricians refuse to use, or install, products manufactured by the following corporations:

The A. O. Smith Corporation—Welding rods.

The Permutit Corporation—Water softening equipment.

Jones and Loughlin Steel Corporation—Metal buckets.

The corporations, to be sure, will disown all knowledge of what's going on until it is too late, and the Taft-Hartley Law will protect them by prohibiting a secondary boycott.

We think this practice, though new to us, has probably been going on for some time and if we are to deserve the benefits of organization we must surely organize a solid front and black-list the products of all manufacturers that have used this

At Party for Retirees



The names of these members who attended Local 432's party for its retirees in Mason City, Iowa, are given in the accompanying letter.

under-handed method of expanding at our expense, and who then are permitted to amortize their expansion program at the expense of all the taxpayers, union and non-union alike.

We have enjoyed prosperous times in our area during the past two years due to the expansion program of the Pennsylvania Water and Power Corporation on the Susquehanna River. Due to this prosperity we have been able to return the hospitality of some of our Brothers from other locals.

The writer has been working on both ends of this project—at Safe Harbor for Patterson, Emerson and Comstock, and now at Holtwood for Ebasco, and with a few exceptions, conditions have been good.

In spite of this prosperity, the shoe of the "hard dollar" (hard-to-get) is beginning to pinch here, just as it is all over the nation. Brothers, if there is any doubt in your minds, consider the tax situation under the present administration and Republican Congress:

1. Elimination of the Excess Profits Tax.

Reason: To encourage business to expand.

Result: Over three million unemployed.

2. Amortization of new plant construction costs.

Reason: To encourage business to expand.

Result: Over three million unemployed.

3. Reduction in Personal Income Tax.

Reason: Republican campaign promises.
Result: About one dollar a week saving on \$4,000.00 annual income. About 20 dollars a week saving on \$50,000.00 annual income.

etc. and etc. This is the "Hard Dollar" administration, but REMEMBER, you and I will have our opportunity in November, 1954. DON'T MISS IT!

FRANCIS T. KIRCHNER, P. S.

Fete Retirees from Mason City Local

L. U. 432, MASON CITY, IOWA—On January 27, Local Union 432 held a party for members of this local who are retiring from the trade. Reading from left to right in our enclosed photograph they are: Preston St. Peter, gas fitter, Clarence Boeck, rural representative, Reece Henderson, journeyman lineman, and Otto Gundlach, power house worker. Retiring but not present at the meeting were George A. Waltz, gas foreman, L. E. Johnson, turbine operator, Frank Bouda, fireman and George Keeton, gas maker. Preston St. Peter started working for the utility in 1910 and the rest all had over 20 years service with the same company.

For the benefit of former members

of this local who have left and are working in different parts of the country, this new Local No. 432 was chartered last April and it is now a utility local. The inside wiremen have their own local and they retained the old number of 431.

J. C. ALCORN, F. S.

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Hits Policies as "Political Gymnastics"

L. U. 441 SANTA ANA, CALIF.—Is the ugly face of fear again peering out of the murky waters of false premise to haunt our nation? Are the political gymnastics of the party in Washington responsible for the converging shadows of doubt and gloom? And what about our future?

Surely most of us must have suspected that a let-down in business was inevitable. A readjustment, if you prefer to call it by its maiden name. It had to come no matter who was in the White House. The only question was, how would it be handled.

In 1952 the people of these United States decided they wanted a change. They got one. They thought that after 20 years the Republicans might have become progressive. They haven't. The Republicans "yust coodn't wait" for our economy to yawn and stretch a little, before straightening itself out. They immediately set out on their old philosophical fantasies of rugged individualism and rugged dollar diplomacy. They pulled the cork on 20 years of sound financial planning.

Wise labor people have cast their lot with the Democrats. The Democrats have understood labor's problems bet-

Men of Local 441, Santa Ana



IBEW members working on the Gelvatex Coating Corporation's new plant in Anaheim, Calif., in Local 551's jurisdiction. The plant cost 1/2 million dollars. They make paints of all sorts. Keith Electric of Los Angeles was the contractor. The brothers, reading from left to right, are as follows: Harry Mattison; Dick Garver; George Amelotte; Bob Terry; Eric Linder; Charles Lallier; Anton Kraft; Gordon Duffield, and Dick Davis.

Local Marks 20th Birthday



This fine turnout from Local 459, Johnstown, Pa., gathered recently to celebrate their local's 20th anniversary.



The Pensioners' Table at the anniversary banquet: (left side) Ellsworth Claridge; James Hall; Edward M. Hill; Fred Zapp; Ira E. Weigle; Stanley P. Feaster; Frank Reese, and Lyman D. Mabon. Right: Patrick (Pat) Kinney; Joseph Evans, Sr.; William Graham; Harvey Brallier; John S. Grimme; Henry Hasselbauer; O. G. Olson, and O. E. Mull. Other pensioners who were not present were: Peder E. Baasland; Harry Birtle; Ernest E. Blocher; Robert R. Brown; William J. Calvin; John Coughlin; George Crawford; Walter E. Custer; James Edwards; Joseph Gladys; Francis E. Kirshner; John Krupa; Carmelo Lemmo, and Domenick Sunseri.

ter. They know that the simplest expedient to a prosperous America is an unshackled working force. When the worker has money the wheels of industry hum.

But in spite of this return to the Republican conception of "normalcy," the future is not so glum. Recent released estimates place the population of the U. S., within the next decade, at 180 million. This means millions of new homes will be built, billions of tons of goods produced, and millions of new jobs created. Electric power all across the nation is lagging five years behind the need. Here in California it is predicted that by 1965 the kw output will have to be doubled to meet the demand.

A recent article in the *U. S. News and World Report* states that we are just now entering an era of undreamed adventure into better living. By 1975



The head table of officers, guests and speakers at the Local 549 banquet. From left to right: Rev. A. P. Szabados; I. Nevin Jones, city councilman; Dell Comiskey, city councilman; Earl Bohr, secretary treasurer, Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor; Joseph Liggett, Vice President, Third District, I.B.E.W.; Eugene Sayers, International Representative; Meredith W. Smith, president, Local 459; James McDevitt, president, Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor; Marlin E. Rosbaugh, business manager, Local 459; William W. Robbins, Research Department; John Cassler, president, Johnstown Central Labor Union; Clyde Slick, secretary treasurer, Johnstown Central Labor Union, and Walter E. Rose, Mayor, City of Johnstown.

it says, the average American will have five times the leisure. The home of tomorrow will make today's an antique. New gadgets and accessories will give Mrs. Housewife naught to do but to push buttons. We will work about 2 hours per day and have luxuries yet unthought of. Could be.

And so it would seem if these are the facts, and who is to discount the ingenuity of we Americans, that labor has but one big problem. And it ISN'T to build longer benches for the unemployed to sit on. But rather, to get out and recruit more competent hands, and train them for the big job ahead.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank our newly found friend, Knute Mallet, press secretary for L. U. 46 of Seattle, Washington. About a month ago we wrote a personal letter to Knute inquiring about L. U. 46's new welfare plan as mentioned in the December JOURNAL. Knute obligingly and promptly gave with the answers.

DICK KLAUS, P. S.

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Three Hundred Attend Pensioners' Banquet

L. U. 459, JOHNSTOWN, PA.—Thursday evening, February 18, Local 459 International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers celebrated its Twentieth Anniversary in the form of a banquet honoring its pensioners.

There were 300 members and guests present.

President Meredith W. Smith welcomed all those present and introduced the Master of Ceremonies, Mr. James McDevitt, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. Rev. A. P. Szabados pronounced the invocation.

After a sumptuous banquet our pensioners were introduced. They are, John S. Grimme, James Hall, Joseph Evans, Sr., John Coughlin, Lyman D. Mabon (the local's first president), Oscar E. Mull, Harvey Brallier, Patrick Kinney, Stanley P. Feaster, Peder E. Baasland, Edward M. Hill, Ellsworth Claridge, Francis E. Kershner, Ira E. Weigle, Joseph Gladys, George Crawford, Domenick Sunseri, Harry Birtle, Henry Hasselbauer, William Graham, Ernest E. Blocher, Fred Zopp, Carmelo Lemmo, John Krupa, Walter E. Custer, Robert R. Brown, William J. Calvin, Frank Reese and James Edwards.

Then our Master of Ceremonies called upon Mr. Dell Comiskey and Mr. I. Nevin Jones, city councilmen and Mayor Walter E. Rose, for short talks in which the local was commended for its participation in civic affairs. Mr. John Torquato, chairman of the Democratic Committee of Cambria County was also present.

Mr. Earl Bohr, secretary and treasurer

of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor gave a short talk on the local's participation in political education.

Mr. McDevitt elaborated on this theme and stated that in voting we should judge a candidate for political office on his voting record on labor bills, regardless of party affiliations.

Mr. W. Robbins, head of the Research Department of the I.B.E.W. gave us a short history of the I.B.E.W. from its inception in St. Louis, Missouri, up to the present. He also told us of the number of brothers now on pension and the amount which was paid to these men each month, approximately \$285,000 per month.

Mr. Joseph Liggett, Vice President of the Third District I.B.E.W., gave us a short talk in which he stressed the fact that unions today should not attempt to rest on their laurels but be ever alert against the forces of anti-labor.

Mr. John Cassler and Mr. Clyde Slick, president and secretary treasurer of the Johnstown Central Labor Union, were present. Also the following International Representatives, our own Joseph Liggett, Vice President, William W. Robbins, T. Naughton, W. E. Sayers.

Local 521 of Clearfield was represented by Business Manager James Flanagan, Mr. Sabato and Mr. O. G. Olson.

Local 459 was granted a charter in 1934, although the ground work was laid in 1933. Local 521 received its charter at the same time.

Our local embraces an area of Westmoreland, Indiana, Somerset and Cambria Counties, and is comprised of employees of the Pennsylvania Electric Company, Windber Electric Company, Rockingham Light, Heat and Power Company, Richland Water Company, Universal Electric Company, and the Johnstown Branch of Westinghouse.

The committee in charge of the Anniversary Party was Grant Hess, chairman, Theodore Foster, Sanford Haney, Earl Stutzman and Deneen Brant, ably assisted by Mr. Marlin Rosbaugh, business manager of Local 459.

Following the banquet and speeches we had an enjoyable hour's entertainment by a troupe from the Marke Theatrical Exchange of Pittsburgh.

F. ALLISON, P. S.

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Work of Building Credit Union Committees

L. U. 479, BEAUMONT, TEXAS.—Activity is booming forth from this I.B.E.W. Local 479 in Beaumont, Texas. Committees are pushing forward in an admiring spirit, to achieve their respective goals with sincere

efforts, which are bearing good fruit.

The two hottest committees at the present are the Building Committee and Credit Union Committee.

The building committee has been working long and hard in order to find a suitable location and building for this local union. Up to this time they have been searching and investigating all leads that they might think suitable and practical for our needs, the latest prospect being a former church, which offers ideal location, right size and reasonable price. Action to this date has been confined to investigation.

Annual meeting of the credit union was held in February with the shareholders receiving the best news of a 3½ percent dividend being paid on their shares. This committee is working hard to build a larger credit union, that all members may benefit by a low rate of interest on loans and insurance. We are expecting to double our present deposit and membership in the coming year. This will mean a shrinkage in the loan shark business and brother, our heart bleeds for him.

Good news from the Domingue family—(Jr. that is) it's a bouncing baby girl. Congratulations.

Two of our members, George Smith and Uncle Bill Wilbanks are confined to the hospital. George Smith is in Beaumont at a local hospital after suffering from a heart attack, and reported much better. Uncle Bill Wilbanks is in the Veterans Hospital in Houston undergoing examination to determine the extent of his illness. A speedy recovery to them both.

We are proud to report that this local is putting its best foot forward toward progress although it is not uncommon for any organization to stand by helplessly while too few men carry on business that should be shared by all. We remorsefully admit, at times, we too have become stagnant to the point that our meetings are attended by only a few.

This is far from being the picture of this local now. Interest and activity are coming forth from all issues. Participation and attendance on the part of all members is surprisingly large. Many reluctant members and others who were content with the "wait and see" attitude, are now sparking forth to serve as representatives and committeemen, thus sharing the responsibility that's truly theirs. Knowing this kind of awakening spirit and action is the fuel for progress, assures us the limit of our success will be bound only by our desire of achievement.

GEORGE HALLMARK, P. S.

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Warns of Dangers to Social Security Fund

L. U. 505, MOBILE, ALA.—There is a

threat to our Social Security program by anti-labor forces in the present session of Congress. The present strategy of the opponents of Social Security is to tamper with the reserve by offering a so-called "pay-as-you-go" plan.

I believe that you are acquainted with efforts being made by those forces in our country who are against social and economic programs which were initiated and adopted by the so-called New Deal Administration. It is increasingly important that labor must intensify its campaign and see to it that these gains for our country are not destroyed. It appears the major attack of such forces is being directed against the continuation of the Social Security program, and more particularly the Old Age and Survivors' Insurance system.

The press carries many write-ups on the program some forces have in mind a plan which would serve to eliminate the present reserves of the system and establish the program on a so-called pay-as-you-go basis, the objective of such a program would not only weaken but perhaps eventually destroy the program and leave the citizens of our country without an adequate assurance of benefits to their retirements.

Under the present law the pay roll tax which supports this program increased in January 1 from the present 1½ percent on employers and employees alike on earnings up to \$3,600.00 per year to the rate of two percent, and this increase appears to be necessary to insure the solvency of this system. The American Federation of Labor strongly supports this scheduled increase. The forces above referred to, include certain members of Congress, who have recently declared their intention to introduce legislation to roll back retroactively the Social Security Tax rate and to freeze it at 1½ percent. A campaign is actively under way to sell the freeze proposal to the public by misrepresenting it as a tax savings for workers. The argument employed is that the increase in Social Security contributions, if permitted to stand, would offset the small income tax deduction schedule to go into effect next year, as far as lower paid workers are concerned. The false nature of the argument is indicated by the fact that those who advance them are not, and never have been, in any sense the friends of labor—nor have they, on other issues, demonstrated any real concern for the welfare of the worker.

One of the cardinal principles of the men of labor is to try to obtain security for the worker when he retires so that his few remaining years may be spent in some degree of health and decency without worries about economic considerations. The Social Security program is a part of this plan and it is essential that every

Just this Minute

If we're thoughtful just this minute,
In whate'er we say or do,
If we put a purpose in it
That is honest through and through
We shall gladden life and give it
Grace to make it all sublime;
For, though life is long, we live it
Just this minute at a time.

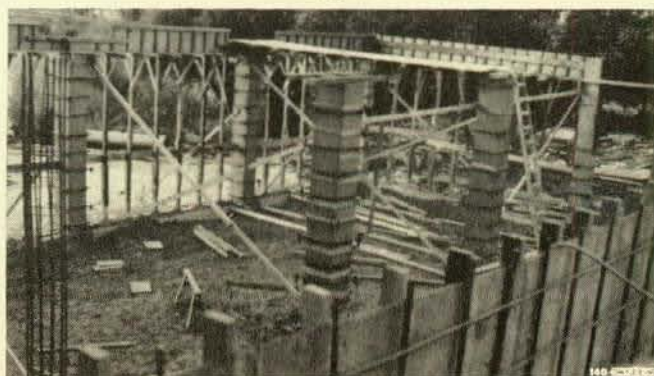
Just this minute we are going
Toward the right or toward the wrong;
Just this minute we are sowing
Seeds of sorrow or of song.
Just this minute we are thinking
On the ways that lead to God,
Or in idle dreams are sinking
To the level of a clod.

Yesterday is gone; tomorrow
Never comes within our grasp;
Just this minute's joy or sorrow,
That is all our hands may clasp.
Just this minute! Let us take it
As a pearl or precious prize,
And with high endeavor make it
Fit to shine in Paradise.

—Author Unknown



Progress on Local's New Building



These views, showing the foundation, left, and the basement floor columns, indicate the good progress being made in the new home for Local 520, Austin, Tex.

member be fully aware of the dangers confronting him and his family if the program above referred to would be adopted by the Congress.

So write your Senator and Congressmen, expressing yourself in this matter, taking this opportunity to urge that they oppose any move to block or to reserve the scheduled increase in the Social Security tax rate.

PERCY E. JOHNSON, P. S.

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Welcome New V. P. In Austin, Texas

L. U. 520, AUSTIN, TEXAS.—At our last meeting, we were honored with the presence of our new Vice President, Art Edwards, who took over the job after the death of Louie Ingram. Edwards has been doing a wonderful job in the past and now he has a greater job. We all know he will do his best. Edwards made a wonderful speech which was very interesting.

This past month we have lost one of our Brother members, E. E. (Dopey) Shelton. Those who knew him will remember him for a long time, for he was a friend to all and well liked. We express our deepest sympathy to his wife and family.

Our president, Shelly Riley, escaped death recently and was injured in a fall after 11,000 volts passed through him. He is still hospitalized but will be going home before long. We wish him a quick recovery.

Our new building is well under way as you can see in the pictures included with this article. The completion date is not known as yet.

I would like to ask one question before I close. Do you have your poll tax receipt yet? Let's all vote.

NOBLE SIMPSON, P. S.

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Adequate Work in Portland, Me. Reported

L. U. 567, PORTLAND, ME. — We

hope that with the coming of this month the local will be squared away and into a summer work load that will carry us along for some time. We feel we were very fortunate this last winter in maintaining jobs for everyone up into February when a fire in the East Boothbay shipyard necessitated dumping about 30 men at a time when a few other jobs finished up. There was still work for all that wanted it in East Millinocket and if anyone loafed it was because they wanted to and not for lack of work. At the end of four weeks the East Boothbay job was back up to 55 men.

A surprise job that is to start in April is the addition of another unit to the Mason Power Station at Wiscasset which is to be in addition to their two unit plant that is starting on Cousins Island. The former job should last a year and the latter about two years.

The paper mill in East Millinocket is progressing rapidly with 1,100 men on the job and using 36 electricians and increasing all the time. We hope to be able to write an article on that job in the near future.

We are now at the point when serious thought must be given to the election of officers and to the negotiation of a new contract. It will be up to the men of Local 567 to act for their own interests because it is the officers of the local who will carry out the wishes of the men in the way they believe is right. So let's all think this out with a thought to the future and get the best contract ever and the men to carry out the conditions.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, P. S.

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Special Meeting to Plan Contract Talks

L. U. 568, MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—The time of the year when we reopen our agreement in the construction industry is with us once again, and our membership it at last waking up to the fact that we might have quite a

battle on our hands to increase our present rate, so with this in mind it was decided at our last regular monthly meeting that the whole membership of Local 568 in the construction industry be convoked at a special meeting which took place on February 25th. Although the turnout at this special meeting for negotiations was a little encouraging, the majority failed to respond to the call as usual and by so doing put all the responsibility of deciding what's best for them in the hands of our officers.

The members elected on the Negotiating Committee for this year are the following: Brothers John Goodby, Lucien Cadotte, Ronald Cloutier, L. Theriault and W. Chartier, business manager.

Our Brothers who attended this special meeting for our coming negotiations realized that the responsibility entrusted to the business manager of this local union is not confined to the struggles of increases in pay and better working conditions, but encompass all of the old responsibilities with new accent upon such obligations as: public relations, educational planning, personnel counseling and even economic analysis.

The scope of business management today is as broad as the whole culture of citizenship. The business manager of today has to perform a dual role of business man and civic leader, but most of his efforts in that direction are wasted or become ineffective without the support of the membership that he represents and that is why, especially in the matter of negotiations, he must be confident and possessed of the conviction that his words are the words of individual voices of hundreds of strong and well-informed members.

The report of the first meeting with our employers will be given at our next regular meeting for the information of all concerned. I emphasize the word "first report" because it's almost a certainty that a second and possibly a third meeting will be required with our employers to reach a final and

How the Local Bought the Bank



Left, Walter S. Rainey, recording secretary of Local 569, San Diego, Calif., presenting the warrant for \$45,000.00 to William B. Smith, treasurer as members look on. And at right, the treasurer nervously makes out check for \$45,000.00 to the Electrical Trade Association (ELTA) to purchase the building occupied by the local Bank of America branch.



Jack O. Schulz, president, Local 569, affixes his signature to \$45,000.00 check as Business Manager Morrie Collins, Executive Board members Claude Cyren, Ross Dudley, Ernie Alcaraz and Treasurer William Smith look on at left. Right, the treasurer presenting the check to the treasurer of Elta Corporation, "Buster" Small. Elta Corporation (Electrical Trade Association) was formed for the purpose of holding title.



Treasurer, Elta Corporation, writes check, at left, for \$45,000.00 as Elta Corporation President Kenny Garnett looks on. Then President, Elta Corporation, shakily affixes his signature to check (right) which was then given as payment for the property. Pictures by Gene Myers, assistant business manager.

binding agreement. Our main proposal is for a general increase of 10 cents per hour and to abolish overtime as much as possible by asking that all overtime be calculated as double time, thereby hoping to achieve a fairer distribution of all available work to more of our membership; your committee is of the opinion that distributing available work in this manner is much better than any form of unemployment insurance.

LOUIS G. THERIAULT, P. S.

Purchase Bank for Additional Income

L. U. 569, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—Yes, L.U. 569 bought a bank for \$45,000 and is now receiving \$375.00 a month rent for same. Before this gets too misleading a word of explanation. A branch of the Bank of America now occupies a building at what is known as Five Points here in San Diego. They are in the process

of building a \$450,000 bank building almost across the street from their present location and the building where the bank now operates was up for sale. Quick action on the part of the Electrical Trade Association secured an option and subsequent purchase of the property. The bank rents the building from the ELTA Corporation until their new building is completed sometime late this year.

For years the members of L.U. 569 have been hoping, planning and dreaming of a home of their own. Committee after committee was appointed to look into the possibilities of either buying a lot and existing building, or buying a lot, and building a suitable structure. The members on these committees investigated every lot and building that might meet our requirements, that was for sale in San Diego. However, it was always the same story—price too high, wrong zoning, no parking available, etc. Weaker men may have faltered, but not these fellows. They kept right on regardless of the many

obstacles until now within the passage of a few short months, L.U. 569 will have a home of its own.

To those members who worked so faithfully to make this dream a reality, goes the undying gratitude of the membership of L.U. 569 and the building itself will stand as a monument to their efforts.

The shipyard strike called by the Carpenters who set up picket lines which were respected by the other trades including L.U. 569 Marine Electricians was settled after five weeks and two days with the following results for the electricians—A three-cent per hour raise from \$2.26 per hour to \$2.29 effective December 1, 1953 plus a two-cent hour raise to \$2.31 per hour effective July 1, 1954, and six paid holidays. The six paid holidays are the first negotiated on the Pacific Coast and are iron clad in the agreement. If the holiday occurs on Saturday, employees receive an extra day's pay. If the holiday occurs on Sunday, employees get Monday off. If the holiday occurs while the employee is on vacation, he will receive either an extra day off or an extra day's pay. The contract runs for 19 months.

Negotiations between L.U. 569 and Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Company resulted in a new contract being signed January 18. The new contract includes an hourly increase of six cents retroactive to December 14, 1953, time and a half pay for Saturdays and double time for Sundays, a three-weeks vacation for workers with the company for 15 years, and raise in classification for all electricians (which amounts to 14 cents per hour). This contract will be in force until May 1, 1955. Not all of the 120 electricians at Convair at the time of the negotiations were members of L.U. 569, but a good percentage of those who weren't are showing their approval of the new contract by becoming members.

A word of advice to any of the Brethren who may be contemplating coming to San Diego in search of or expecting to find work. The work situation at the present time is rough and it is almost certain to get worse before getting better.

The membership was shocked and grieved to learn of the passing away of M. L. Ratcliff, a veteran member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, charter member of Local Union 569, business manager and financial secretary of Local Union 569 for more than 20 years. He passed away Friday evening, February 12th at Hillside Hospital, San Diego, California.

Mr. Ratcliff, well known throughout the Brotherhood for his unceasing effort to better the standard of living for those who work with their hands, will be mourned by people from many walks of life. In his later

At Local's 'Old-Timers' Night



These members of long-standing were honored recently by Local 574, Bremerton, Wash., at an evening's festivities. Front row, left to right: Local President J. Paul Ayers; Bert M. Short; C. E. Summers; Ed Steinman, and John R. Beal. Second row: J. N. Reed, president, Local 76, Tacoma, Wn.; Oscar Hanberg; E. N. Justesen; C. J. Hillberry, and Frank P. Higgins.



President J. N. Reed of Local 76, Tacoma, Wn., makes the presentation of the pins to (left to right): Oscar Hanberg (35 years); C. E. Summers (observed—35 years); Bert M. Short (30 years); E. N. Justesen (30 years); C. J. Hillberry (30 years); John R. Beal (30 years); Ed Steinman (25 years), and Francis P. Higgins (25 years).

years he served upon the Council of Industrial Relations for the Electrical Industry in the United States and Canada. He served in this position until his sudden death. His ability to negotiate and arbitrate was not only well known but highly respected in that he was many times called upon by non-electrical groups for advice and assistance.

Mr. Ratcliff was born in Ashland, Kansas and he had been a resident of San Diego for over 35 years. His father was a very prominent judge for years in Levinton, Indiana.

PHILIP M. GARVIN, P. S.

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'Old-Timers' Party Given in Bremerton

L. U. 574, BREMERTON, WASH.—Enclosed are some pictures taken at the recent "old-timers" party, held by Local Union No. 574, of Bremerton, Washington at Elks Temple.

Eligible for 25-year pins were: Francis P. Higgins, and Edward J. Steinman; for 30-year pins: John R. Beal, Clarence J. Hillberry, E. N. Justesen, Bert M. Short, and Thomas H. Tatham; for 35-year pins: Charles E. Summers, and for a 45-year pin—Brother Gus Carson (now on I.B.E.W. pension and former member of Local 574).

Brother Oscar Hanberg was eligible for his 35-year pin last year, but was unable to be present then, so his pin was given to him with the group attending this time.

Unable to be present to receive their pins were Gus Carlson and Thomas H. Tatham.

Making the presentations of the pins was Brother J. N. Reed, president of Local Union No. 76 of Tacoma, Washington, and he did a fine job.

Over 200 members and their wives were present to honor our "old-timers" and to dine together. The menu offered the choice of either baked ham or salmon dinner.

Entertainment was furnished by a group of students from the Olympic College of Bremerton, plus a "hula" dance by little Melody Ayers (daughter of President Paul Ayers). The whole group showed lots of talent, and their performance was well received. After the presentation of pins, the members spent an enjoyable evening of visiting and dancing.

W. C. BROWNING, B. M.

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Plan Progress Meet In Tulsa, Oklahoma

L. U. 584, TULSA, OKLA.—February and snow are usually synonymous here in the Oil Capital but this year we've really had nice springlike weather since the first.

The Joint Progress meeting of the I.B.E.W. and N.E.C.A. for this district will be held here in Tulsa April 26th, and besides the official business, plans for a barbecue and Indian stomp dance for the delegates are being laid.

Brother George Shaull our business agent attended a short course in arbitration that was held here at Tulsa University. Brother Shaull reports that careful preparation of arbitration was one of the most important factors in winning a decision, and plans to make good use of this acquired knowledge in the future.

Plans are being laid for a residential scale, in order to acquire new residential work which we are really lacking. We understand this plan has worked in other locals and we are trying to get set up and try it.

The Iron Workers strike is still in progress and we have really been fortunate to keep most of our members working as this strike enters its 51st day.

We are saddened by the loss of Brother C. H. Brown who suffered a heart attack while residing in California.

We have voted a special assessment in order to fight a so-called "Right to Work" bill that has been smoldering and threatening to ignite here for quite some time. Other crafts here in the state are doing the same and it is nice to see organized labor is awakening to this threat of our actual right to work by taking away our right to organize effectively.

See you next month.

BOB DOOLEY, P. S.

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Discusses Causes of Local Unemployment

L. U. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.—The news from here could be more cheerful as to employment. Things should be picking up but the view is more pessimistic than ever.

We are somewhat amused by the observations of some of the newly unemployed. They dubiously ask, "Why do some guys work more than others?" It is quite amusing to note that missing a couple of pay checks will start some people thinking. Yes, and imagining that there are all sort of things working to their disadvantage. Since some of these fellows have done little thinking of the past, present or future as to what is going on, they become alarmed if a pay check isn't coming in every week.

I would like to state my attitude to all the Brothers that have contacted me on this subject. I will not discuss it in private, it is against my better judgment. I do not mind putting it in print or discussing it on the floor of the local union but it is not a topic

of conversation on the street corner and I do not frequent the bars to air out affairs of the local union. I have no source of information concerning the policies of the office nor have I any influence with any member of that office. In the past I have had occasion to ask for an explanation of some action which I did not understand and I expect in the future there will be times when I will ask for clarification or a point be made clear, but if so, the business office is the best source of explanation. I deem it the right of every member of the Brotherhood to have free and welcome access to the business manager of his local union. At the same time, I could not or would not expect him to take up his time detailing to me what transpired at the local union meeting while I was in the bar or too drunk to understand what the meeting was about.

The business of your local union meetings is serious business. This has been stressed before and it requires your attention and attendance at all times. Only then can you understand the trends of affairs and be alert to conform to them or combat them. I believe in constructive opposition and I believe it has a necessary governing effect on any directive body—such a body as your "E" board or your business manager's office—but it must be constructive and follow a reasonable and logical pattern. No progress can be made by the method of throwing monkey wrenches in the machinery, just because somebody will not let us be engineer.

The latest news from Brother Frank Law is good. He is progressing rapidly as can be expected and sends best regards to all the Brothers.

Your scribe has been bridge tending for a couple of months now, doing all right too, that is tending bridge, not so good on the exam but passed. No questions please! It has been interesting work and I have met a fine group of men and I would recommend any one of them to be your best friend. Boy Scouts, no less.

For the 24th of February the weather is most beautiful and inspiring. Let us revel in its beauty, clean our minds of the cobwebs and negative thinking, help one another climb another rung on the ladder, or to sum it all up, adopt one of the latest songs that the famous band leader, Harry Owens has written entitled "Do unto others."

WILLIAM O. (BILL) HURTADO, P. S.

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Negotiating Committees Chosen and Readied

L. U. 605, JACKSON, MISS.—Well, we didn't think there would be a depression, and now Herbert Hoover tells us there will be none so now we

Members of Local 605



At left, are W. I. Brown (seated) and J. H. Bigby of Local 605, Jackson, Miss., on the Vicksburg to Westinghouse hi-line job. Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Johnson pose at right in front of the local's office. Brother Johnson is from Local 51.

know it for sure. His name is so deeply embedded in the minds of some of our people and to them so closely associated with hard times, that even the thoughts of him gives them the miss-meal colic. No thanks, Mr.

Hoover, we've heard that brand of sales talk before and found it to be absolutely no good for malnutrition.

We understand there is quite a bit of work coming up in our jurisdiction. So we hope that we will be

able to get our own members back home before too many moons and possibly use some traveling members also.

Our Negotiating Committees have been elected in all groups and are all set for action whenever the time and place is established. The M. P. and L. Co. members which also consist of a joint committee from L. U. 985, Cleveland, Mississippi are as follows: L. U. 985, Ellis Meadors, H. S. Shaw, K. R. Rummels, James L. Johnson and Raymond Jones. L. U. 605, D. W. Ainsworth, Fred Bridges, Earl Hendrixon, M. N. Grace, Bill Hooper and L. O. DeWeese.

Magnolia Electric Power Association (R.E.A.), M. J. Westmoreland, I. J. Travis, Lee Kennedy and James Dunaway.

Electric Line Contractors: P. E. Burke, J. W. Russell, P. G. Appleton, C. W. Morrison and S. L. Boothe.

Of course our Business Manager Robert Morrison Jr. is to serve on all committees and our Assistant Busi-

Cite 25-Year Men at Shamokin



This was the honored guests table at the recent banquet honoring the 25-year members of Local 607, Shamokin, Pa. Reading around the table clockwise: Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Zator; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Krebs; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Graham; Mrs. Sara Ogden, wife of the late Brother Harold R. Ogden, recording secretary; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Hirt; Fred Walburn, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Jacoski.



Reading from left to right: International Vice-President Joseph W. Liggett presenting scroll and pin to Joseph Graham, Fred Walburn, Oscar Hirt, Alexander A. Jacoski, Andrew Zator, Charles D. Krebs and Alfred Terry, International Representative in attendance.

Officers of Shamokin Local 607



Officers at Shamokin, Pa., Local 607 25-year celebration. Seated, left to right: Alfred Terry, International Representative; Joseph W. Liggett, International Vice President, 3rd District; Andrew J. Slodysko, Local Executive Board; Walter Patton, Executive Board; Eugene A. Burke, vice president, Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and business manager, Wilkes-Barre Local 163; Clayton Smith, Sr., president, Pennsylvania State Electrical Workers' Association and business manager, Norristown Local 380. Standing: Henry A. Steibing, International Representative; W. Eugene Sayres, International Representative; Russell G. Singley, Local vice president; F. Robert Phillips, president; Lewis W. Klauger, Executive Board; Conway Wingate, Executive Board; Richard Williams, recording secretary; Francis M. Iwanski, financial secretary; Edward J. Buggy, business manager; Henry T. Belena, treasurer, and Harry R. Raup, of the Executive Board.

ness Manager H. D. Williams is to serve on the latter two.

We enclose two snapshots, one of which is our good friend and Brother C. G. Johnson and his madam. They along with three little Johnsons (boys) reside at 417 E. 14 Street, Danville, Illinois. He has been working for the Illinois Power Company about three years all told. As indicated by the picture they are well and happy and would be glad to get a line from their many friends.

The other snapshot pictures Brothers W. L. Brown and J. H. Bigby, who have worked as linemen and foremen here and elsewhere and we feel sure they are well qualified. We might mention that all three boys mentioned above are products of 605 and union tradesmen of which our local union is very proud.

J. W. RUSSELL, P. S.

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Cites Progress of Union Institutes

L. U. 625, HALIFAX, N. S.—Here we are again after a long time absent. And the excuse is not the lack of news. Lately there has been plenty of labor news around this old port city.

But with this letter I hope to elaborate one particular item. That is our Joint Union Institutes which are the talk of all the labor groups in the city and district. And very well they should be.

We held our first Joint Labor Institute on May 2nd and 3rd of 1953, and our second Institute on January 16th and 17th. The first being some-

what old by now in months and experience, I will not dwell too much on the history-making event in organized labor in Canada.

But I would like to say this about it. That if the various national and international bodies showed as much cooperation among themselves as was shown at the first and second Joint Labor Institutes in this port city, there would be no talk of unity. There would be unity.

The courses offered at the second Institute were somewhat the same as the first, with the exception that course two, "Planning a Union Education Program" and course five, "How to Make a Union More Effective," were combined into one at our second Institute.

The courses offered at our second Institute, with the names of the course leaders were as follows: (1) "The Shop Steward's Job and Grievance Procedure," Messrs. Fred Nicoll, Joe Lyons and H. L. Livingston; (2) "How to Make a Local Union More Effective," Mr. Bert Hepworth; (3) "Solving Union Problems Through Discussions," Mr. Charles Topshee; (4) "The Collective Bargaining Agreement," Messrs. Gordon G. Cushing and Freeman Jenkins; (5) "Labor's Role in Community Affairs," Mr. John McVittie; (6) "Labor Laws and How They Affect You," Mr. Leslie E. Wismer; (7) "Credit Unions and Co-ops," Father M. J. MacKinnon; (8) "Current Economic Trends in the Atlantic Provinces."

Panel members were Dr. S. A. Beatty, Hector Hill, N. A. Hesler, James Morrison, John R. Bigelow.

I would also like to mention and

give praise to Brothers Ken Green, E. D. Nicoll and D. J. Gannon who were chairmen and cochairmen of our first and second Institutes.

Brothers you can see why I have nothing but praise for this Institute. We had some very fine courses, and some of the most able course leaders in this country.

C. SANFORD, P. S.

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80% of Funds Pledged To Pension Fund

L. U. 639, SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIF.—Having been laid up for the past six weeks with a broken ankle, my news is in a sense, secondhand. Have missed a lot of things in my 51 years, but the use of that leg, I missed the most.

I am told the Brothers pledged nearly 80 percent of the funds on hand as a loan to the Pension Fund. This sounds more impressive with figures. We had less than \$1,300 on hand at the time. Considering the fact that a committee is working at present, seeking means of increasing income or decreasing outgo, I'm a bit puzzled.

A first reading of recommendations of the present bylaws was postponed due to the extent of more pressing business. I am told one change will add to the elective members of the Executive Board, and this pleases me no end. I have never favored the idea of but two elective members.

Our office hours are cut to five, however a phone extension is open and business can be handled satis-

factorily if members will confine their calls to business.

Local 639's first apprentice graduation ceremony consisted of a feast and presentation of sheep skins to honor all "grads" of the past as well as of the present. I did not attend, but I will add that many an oldster sticks his snout into books a bit more often now in an effort to keep up.

An idea on which I am thoroughly sold is that an official of any local is just as good or just as bad as his Brothers allow him to be. And if each member realizes his own responsibilities and works accordingly, the improvement in even the best of locals would be noted.

Criticism is, as a rule, all too plentiful, whereas a pat on the back for a job well done is a rarity.

I could never go along with the three well known monkeys with eyes, ears and mouth closed. I figure such would produce a poor union member. In fact a poor most anything. Still I would recommend holding a finger lightly to one's lips until such time as he has absorbed enough with eyes and ears to wag his tongue intelligently. Would that I were as wise.

Am pleased to be able to say our bench must be dusted by hand frequently, the usual means, or seats of trousers, having diminished considerably. Outside men in spite of warnings brush it off occasionally and move on. And though the picture looks fair at present for those working, it will be some time before a call, if any, can be expected from our community.

C. K. HUFF, P. S.

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650 Attend Local 654 15th Year Banquet

L. U. 654, CHESTER, PA.—On the evening of February 20, 1954, our local union held its Fifteenth Anniversary Banquet, at Columbus Center, Chester, Pennsylvania. Approximately 650 persons were in attendance.

We were honored at the speakers table by the presence of many national, state and local personages. Our President Linn N. Wheeler, welcomed our guests and presented Toastmaster James L. Haslett, our business manager. Brother Haslett called on Reverend William A. MacLachlan for the invocation. Honorable John V. Diggins, Judge of Delaware County Common Pleas Court, gave a splendid address relative to the importance of government, business and labor playing their respective parts in honest endeavors for the common good of all. Honorable Ralph F. Swartz, Mayor of Chester greeted the guests and gave high praise to our local union for its growth and high ideals.

Our own International Vice President, Joseph W. Liggett told of the

great advancement in membership and new local unions installed in recent years. Brother Liggett also praised highly, our officers and the members for their unusual progress.

James L. McDevitt, Director of Labors' League for Political Education, honored us with a stirring address on the importance of organized labor standing solidly as one in resisting the efforts of the reactionary political groups who seem to have only one aim and that is to break the backs of all labor unions. Jim McDevitt did not pull any punches in telling off the vicious anti-labor record of our senior Senator from Pennsylvania and our U. S. Congressman from our home district. He let it be known that organized labor is in politics for its own self preservation and will use all its voting strength and influence to defeat our enemies regardless of their political affiliations.

Brother Louis P. Marcianti, president, New Jersey State Federation and member of the I.B.E.W. Executive Council, told us of the problems that beset our Pension Plan in the past, and how through the splendid cooperation of the N.E.C.A., plus the intensive study and work of our I.E.C. members, our Pension Plan is sound and stable, and will continue so in the future.

Officers and members from many neighboring local unions were with us in large groups. We are quite sure they enjoyed the occasion as much as we enjoyed entertaining them.

Our Fifteenth Anniversary Banquet will long be remembered by those in attendance, as it was indeed the finest affair in our history. The Banquet Committee headed by Bill Lucke, chairman; Joe Baker, secretary; and Johnny Wilson, treasurer; deserve high praise for a good job well done. Our young mechanics and the apprentices who responded to a "special meeting" on the morning of the occasion, are no doubt proud of the part they played in helping to make the banquet the great success it turned out to be.

The sentimental highlight of our Fifteenth Anniversary was the presence of retired Brother Frank Welter and his most charming wife, who through the thoughtfulness of their many friends of Local Union 654, were invited from their home in Superior, Wisconsin to be their guests.

Knowing Frank and Mrs. Welter as we do, we are certain that the occasion will never be forgotten by them. The thrill of coming East to greet their friends and neighbors of past years, was a treat indeed.

The stage show presented was excellent; dancing and refreshments were enjoyed by all; and the evening finally came to a close marking another milestone in the history of Local Union 654. Looking forward to see-

ing you again at our Twentieth Anniversary Banquet.

JAMES A. DOUGHERTY, P. S.

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Gives History of Power Plant Unit

L. U. 659, MEDFORD, OREGON.—On the shores of the broad Pacific in Southwestern Oregon's timber empire is Coos Bay. Its harbor is spacious, its port the leading lumber port of the world. Many, both large and small, are the mills and plywood plants about the Bay, and likewise logging camps dot its forested hinterlands. At its northmost bend, where the Bay angles westward to the bar, lies the town of North Bend, and near the southern limits on its water front is the North Bend Plant of Mountain States Power Company.

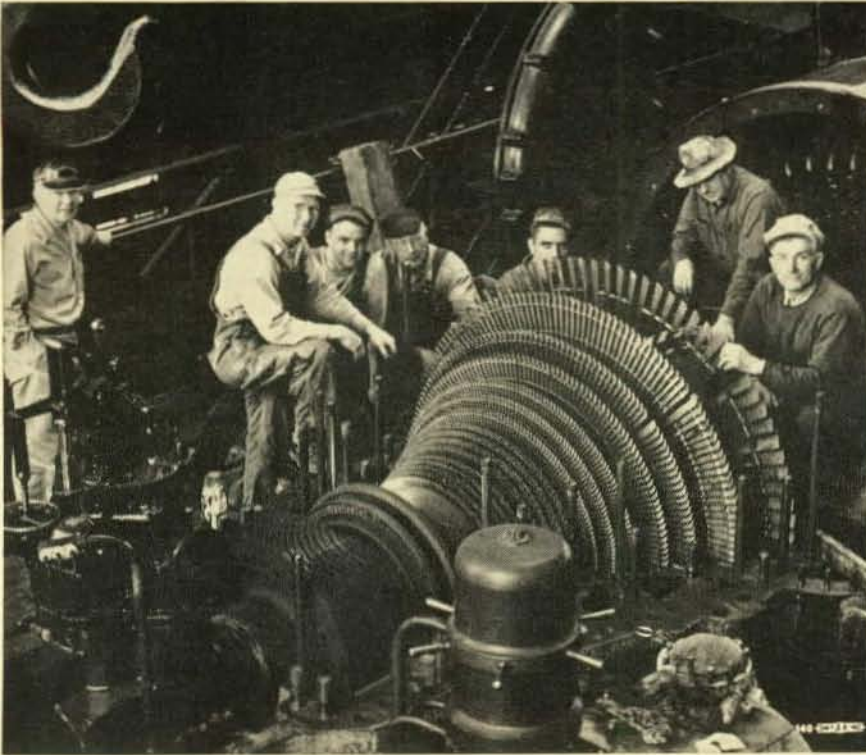
The employees of this plant constitute the North Bend Unit of Local 659. We organized in 1939 when we were a part of the COPCO system, and since then have enjoyed a general rise in wages and in working conditions, until today we believe we are second to none now who have utility agreements.

Since its organization, the North Bend Unit has had three chairmen and two recording secretaries. Our first chairman was J. S. "Scotty" Boyd, followed by Edward "Ted" Wright, who served until injured, and our present chairman and shop steward is E. L. "Roy" Walton. O. W. "Gil" Gildow was our first recording secretary and shop steward and he served until '51, when ill health forced his retirement from those often time-consuming duties. "Gil" was succeeded as recording secretary by yours truly.

It would be impossible for me, in so short a space, to pay tribute to all of those who helped build the local but may I pause for a moment to pay tribute to one of our unit, Brother Gildow who along with other old timers gave so unselfishly of time and money towards the building of a union strong and good. Many of the younger members do not know, and perhaps some of the old timers might forget the many hours of time he gave and the trips he took at his own expense to help the union and them. Many are the benefits now enjoyed by all that were initiated, fought for, and eventually won through the efforts of Brother Gil and others who formed the hard core of 659's early years.

Enclosed you will find pictures of members of the North Bend Unit, the first of which I will title "659 at work" and the second "at play." The first was taken by our star photographer, Henry Gaydja, just after the maintenance crew had lowered the spindle of the Westinghouse Unit in place. It

Scenes from Oregon Local 659



Members of the North Bend Unit of the Mountain States Power Plant, all of Local 659, Medford, Oregon, are at left. They are "Cliff" Shanon, operator on duty; Earl Renchhausen, crane operator; Hans Rosengreen; Ted Wright, maintenance foreman; Press Secretary L. J. Way; "Les" Hunt, Westinghouse engineer, and "Mac" McKown. At right is "Tex" Price, one half of the "Fishing Prices" (J. B. and B. J.) as he displays two little souvenirs taken from Coos Bay.

marked the near completion of a three-month's rebuilding job nearly all of which was done at the plant.

The second speaks for itself as J. B. Price literally says, "Yes, Brothers, there are Stripers on the Bay!" Fishing hereabouts is not only an industry, but practically a national pastime; and as for fishermen we think that the North Bend Unit has its share. Sure and we'll put them up against all comers.

L. J. WAY, P. S.

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Local 695 Presents Gold Honor Badges

L. U. 695, ST. JOSEPH, MO.—At our February 8, 1954 meeting, six members were presented with the gold badge of honor and membership certificates and pocket cards. They were as follows: Glenn F. Anderson, 30 years; Charles R. Bibbs, 30 years; Arthur Gabhart, 30 years; Ralph Hemstock, 30 years, Harry R. Morrow, 30 years, Leo Sexton, 25 years.

Another item of interest to members of L. U. 695 took place on the same day. Three men from our union played tag with serious injury and perhaps death, while broken "live" trolley wires whipped viciously at them in the air above 5th and Edmond Streets in our city.

The danger was a matter of sec-

onds and was eluded only by the quick reaction of men trained to handle the dangers connected with their trade. Those men were Melvin McGuire, Manny Hord and Ted Pasek.

Supervisor E. Glenn Pearce reported events this way:

"Shortly after three yesterday afternoon, a trolley wire broke at the 5th and Edmond streets over the intersection. There were some sparks and flame as it whipped through the air.

"The three men came to the trouble spot at once in a repair truck with a platform which rises in the air. This platform is surrounded by rails and it was from this high perch the utility crew was working.

"Meanwhile other light and power company employees were 'coasting' trolley busses through the intersection until the wire could be repaired. Somehow or other a trolley escaped control and broke two trolley wires. These whipped at the rails around the raised platform, sending flame and sparks through the air. The three workers dropped to the floor of the platform as the wires snapped at them.

"The danger lasted only for seconds but it was real and close. Those wires carry about 600 volts, enough to kill some persons. If those men hadn't acted as quickly as they did they might have been injured severely.

They deserve a lot of credit for their actions. It shows they were well trained."

JOHN P. WILHITE, F. S.

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Hard Time Feared In Negotiations

L. U. 699, ALEXANDRIA, VA.—At this time we are negotiating with the Virginia Electric and Power Company, our employer. As of now we have not progressed far enough into negotiations to be able to tell just how things will come out. It looks like we are going to have a very hard time without getting very much settled.

Enclosed is a picture of one of our line crews near their line truck all ready to go to work. This is just one of the many fine line crews that we have working in the Potomac district.

Well I guess that's all there is right now of news from this area. By the time you all hear from me again, our contract will have been worked out and I will report on our progress.

E. F. BURTON, P. S.

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Scribe Confined with Coronary Condition

L. U. 728, FT. LAUDERDALE, FLA.—What is an "illusion of time?" The

Members of Alexandria Local



These men make up a line crew of Local 699, Alexandria, Va. Front row: J. A. Boone; Morris Lang; W. J. Bishop; M. V. Sutphin, and B. A. Smith. Back row: Russell Martin, foreman and former member; Marion Cook; J. P. Butler; W. R. Cunningham, and G. M. Struder, Jr.

answer can be defined by saying that the time between "letters to Local Lines" seems to fly, but the time between JOURNALS seems like an eternity.

While serving as press secretary it has been the policy of this writer to provide a line or two each month. For a while (at the beginning of the month) it looked as though this scribe might not be around to enjoy his pension and Social Security at age 65 (13 years from now). A heart attack (coronary thrombosis) has confined this writer to the hospital. At the moment a hospital bed at home is where the time is spent. This comes to you from the bed.

The beginning of this letter was a question. Another question that is close to us all is: "What is money?" There are a thousand answers to this question and all of them correct. But to the wage earner the answer would be: "Money is something we earn while we work, and when we don't work, something we haven't got."

The M.D. attending this patient is a son of a member of this organization. He was brought up in "a union family." A great number of our doctors and lawyers of "today" are members of their profession only because their father was a member of a labor organization "yesterday." Without the union (which provided dad with better wages) the lives of these sons and daughters of the medical and legal professions would certainly have been a lot different. (One thing is sure. Without this M.D.-son-of-a-member the life of this scribe might have been different.) It is a vicious circle, but where is reciprocity more practical than in the union? Reciprocity is used and granted at the bargaining

table. Reciprocity is the foundation of our working agreements.

To assure this writer of returning to normal life within a limited length of time the doctor says: "Rest and more rest." So here are greetings from good old Fort Lauderdale down in the good old South.

Springtime is here. Our roads and beaches are in full bloom. Everywhere you look, nothing but blooming Yankees. (God bless them. What would we do without them?)

CARL A. BJORKMAN, P. S.

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Reviews History of Modern Unionism

L. U. 794, CHICAGO, ILL.—What is a union? To understand what a union is, we have to go back a few pages in history.

As far back as 1190 we find the *Craft Guilds*. These were associations of handicraft men or artisans.

The London weavers are mentioned as a craft guild in the time of Henry I (A.D. 1100) and most of these guilds seemed to have existed for a long period. The goldsmiths' guild claimed to have possessed land before the Norman Conquest and was fairly powerful in the days of Henry II (A.D. 1154) for he found it convenient to try and suppress it. But it did not receive public recognition of a charter until the 14th century. They arose, of course, first in the towns, and originally seem to have consisted of a small body of the leading men of a particular craft, to whom was assigned the regulation of a particular industry.

The guild tried to secure good work on the part of its members and at-

tempted to suppress the production of wares by irresponsible persons who were not members of the craft. Their fundamental principle was, that a member should work not only for his own private advantage, but for the reputation and good of his trade; hence bad work was punished, and if you please it is curious to note that night work was prohibited as leading to poor work.

The guild took care to secure a supply of competent workmen for the future, by training young people in its particular industry, and hence arose the apprenticeship system.

I am sure you will agree with me, one thing has been established, that wherever workmen gather together associations are formed to better their conditions. Primitive, though they may seem, these associations of guilds had design and purpose.

It should be understood workmen's associations or trade unions such as we have them today, had no existence before the latter part of the 18th century.

In the days when industry was in its simple form of organization, when almost every workman was a proprietor, a sort of a handy craftsman, there were few who could be classed as employees. All this happened before the Industrial Revolution as it was known in England and America. When it is remembered that apprentices and assistants usually lived in the home of the master and were treated as members of the family it becomes still more apparent that under the old order of things there was no distinct line of cleavage between employers as a class and employees as a class.

This came only when the factory system brought about a complete change in the industrial conditions of the workman. A craftsman was now the owner, neither of his tools with which he worked nor the articles which his craft fashioned. He was a hired man, an employee whose chief interest was his wage.

Then it is only natural and to be expected that employees would unite to advance their interests, and it was not long before workmen began to meet and to discuss the subject of wages and hours of labor.

Many of us are apt to forget the early struggles to build this great organization. In 1799 the English Parliament passed a law making it a criminal offense to attend a meeting, the purpose of which was to secure an advance in wages or to shorten the hours of labor. In Bolton, England 10 printers were imprisoned for three months for simply intending to attend a meeting at which the subject of wages was to be discussed.

The trade union movement in America began about the same time as in England. Although it did not meet the same fierce opposition, nevertheless it did not have smooth sailing.

For many years the courts in our land regarded the trade unions with distrust because we find in our history books a combination that aimed to raise wages was pronounced to be an unlawful conspiracy. But trade unions were only the outgrowths of democracy and by virtue of this, their growing strength, the trade union was legalized in New York by statute in 1870.

As we travel along the several lines of progress in this great country of ours many changes have taken place. Within the space of 100 years thousands of factories and vast industries kept growing all over the country.

In this great competitive system, workmen were forced to compete with each other, with the result that trade unions were formed. Committees were set up. Leaders were selected from amongst the ranks of labor to present grievances to the management. Sometimes their grievances would be heard and adjustments made. But in many cases, they were refused, their leaders singled out and fired.

However, this is another part in this human drama of the labor movement. Realizing that space is limited in our JOURNAL I will have to conclude.

W. S. McLAREN, P. S.

Reminds Members of Coming Elections

L. U. 835, JACKSON, TENN.—A reminder to each member—this is election year for L. U. 835. Get to talking, decide what you want and go to work. Check the records and give it some deep thought—be sure you pick the right man for each position. This is vitally important to each of us as members. Not just a few can get the job done in elections but it takes something from each of us. It takes more than just a few to make a good local. It takes the pulling together to make it work. Team-work is the backbone in any organization. Let the men you elect know that you are back of them 100 percent.

Brother Jean Paul Jones has been visiting this local for a few days. He has made lots of friends here. Mr. Jones is a Representative of the International out of Vice President W. B. Petty's office.

The man whose picture you see in this issue is one of the finest members of Local Union 835. He has given his all for the betterment of working conditions in organized labor. I am happy to report that from all indications, Brother Hugh Kilpatrick will be out of the hospital around the 15th of April.

TO THE LITTLE BOSS*

1. Listen to complaints without irritation.

Devoted Member



Brother Hugh Kilpatrick, whose devotion to Local 835, Jackson, Tenn., is cited in their letter.

2. Show no favoritism.
3. Be open to suggestions.
4. Let each man know where he stands, whether marking time or progressing.

5. Don't pass the buck.
 6. Make prompt decisions.
 7. Show consideration.
- *Watch this space for further sayings.

J. W. GOODWIN, P. S.

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Death Benefit Adopted By Chattanooga Local

L. U. 846, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

—I will attempt to bring the members of the I.B.E.W. up to date on some of our affairs and business down here in the heart of the South. We have been having some fine meetings.

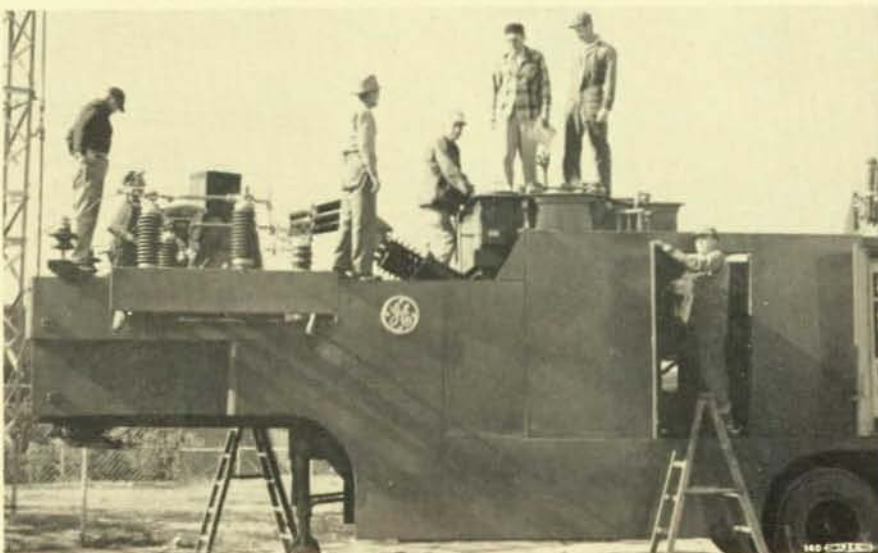
Our Business Manager Fletcher (Fats) Gann and his assistant P. (Press) B. Leonard have been on the go continuously organizing the electric co-ops in and around the Chattanooga area, as all you Brothers know what a great value it is to organized labor to have all the electric co-ops organized. Our business manager has done a fine job, too.

We, here at Local 846, have adopted a death benefit and it has been approved by the International. We now

Local 846 Men at T.V.A.



A line crew of Local 846, Chattanooga, Tenn., get safety inspection by Safety Director H. G. Pruitt. Left to right: Bert Walton; J. E. Knight; Clyde Day; F. E. Delashmitt; W. T. Williams; Safety Director Pruitt; Line Foreman L. B. Cranford; L. B. Freeman; H. W. Alexander; Dale Blassingame, and H. C. Cookton. This line foreman has had fifteen years of safety.



A big portable sub gets shakedown by crew members of Local 846. Those in the picture include Walt Cooke, Clyde Finch, Fred Wiggins, J. C. Willard, Home Broyles, C. M. Tucker and J. W. Liedeman.

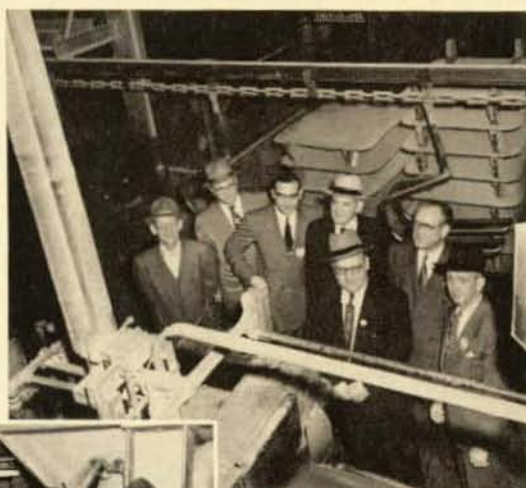


Right: President Tracy makes a 30-year pin presentation to C. H. Townsend, while Secretary Milne and L. I. Huey, general chairman of the presentation, look on approvingly.

Extreme right: Ralph Shower, Regional Director of the City of Hope Sanitarium; J. Scott Milne; Dan Tracy, and Hobart Auttersen, secretary of the Indiana State Federation, visit the plant of the Anaconda Wire and Cable Co.



Right: During the visit to Anaconda are seen: Martin Elsperrmann, secretary of the IBEW Indiana Council; Mayor Ralph Leech of Marion; W. L. Grey, Anaconda personnel director at Hastings, N. Y.; President Tracy; Local 1000 President Roy Gray; Secretary Milne, and William H. Benton, Jr., manager of Anaconda's Marion mill.



Above: Robert Matter, assistant superintendent, Marion mill, explains operation to President William Hardacre of Local 1185 and local Treasurer Rollie Howard; Ralph Shower, regional director, City of Hope, and State Federation Secretary Hobart Auttersen.

Joint Meeting and Tour

In honor of a veteran member of the trade and of the visit of our International President and Secretary, Locals 873, 1000, 1112, 1160, 1171, 1185 and 1822 recently held a banquet and joint meeting. At the banquet at left are, from bottom: Earl Brookshire, Local 1000 business agent; L. I. Huey, Local 1000 treasurer; President Carl Mullen of the Indiana State Federation of Labor; International Representative Mel Harris; Honored Veteran Member C. H. Townsend; International President Dan Tracy; International Secretary Scott Milne; Mayor Ralph Leech of Marion, Ind., and City Attorney McGoren.



Above right: L. I. Huey, Local 1000 treasurer; Marion Central Labor Council President Frank Dessing; Local 1000 Business Agent Earl Brookshire; Marion mill Superintendent J. M. Organ; Local 1112 Assistant Business Manager William Cox and Honored Guest C. H. Townsend.

Below: Another view of the presentation ceremony of the service pin to Brother Townsend. From left: Local 1000 President Roy Gray; State Council President Sam Asire; LLPE Director Stan Elliott; Brother Townsend; President Tracy, and General Chairman L. I. Huey.



Gather at Sturgeon Bay Banquet



A pleasant evening was spent by these members of Local 1012, Sturgeon Bay, Wis., and their wives at the local's recent banquet in January.

have about 500 members. Membership cards and copies of bylaws have been sent to each member, so we should soon have 100 percent membership.

The working situation around here consists of keeping our sub-stations and lines humming. We have a big job keeping power going for our all electric homes with an all-time record of 6,760,700 kilowatt hours for a 24-hour period in December.

Speaking of big things, the biggest new thing around here is our 48,800 pound 5,000 K.V.A. mobile sub-station which is pictured here with members of Local 846. This mobile sub is fully capable of driving up, hooking in and taking over the duties of most any of our major distribution stations in case of trouble. It has a range of 11,250 to 46,200 volts on the high or input side and the low side range is from 4,160 to 12,470 volts.

In keeping these subs and lines going, we can not be slack in safety. So in all the departments from the appliance service, underground, stores, meter department, sub-stations, overhead lines, trouble department and transformer repair department, we have a stiff safety program with a rigid inspection, as you can see by the picture of one of our line crews being inspected by Safety Director H. C. Pruitt. This line crew's equipment of hot-line jumpers, snakes, insulator hoods, blankets and rubber goods are checked for age, wear, cuts, punctures, etc. Also, each member of the crew has his safety

belts and climbing hooks and other personal truck equipment checked. We here at the Power Board are proud of our safety program as we have won a few national safety awards and several national safety mentions.

So that is our story at Local 846 of how we keep the home lights and fires burning with electricity.

MELVIN R. LOVELADY, P. S.

• • •

Vote to Strike After Proposed Cuts

L. U. 1012, STURGEON BAY, WIS.—Enclosed find a picture taken at a banquet January 26, 1954, showing part of the membership of L. U. 1012 and their partners. The forehead showing at the right is yours truly. Next my wife, next to her is Chief Oshkosh, the chief of the Menominee Indians. He is a great grandson of the original Chief Oshkosh. We believe that he is the only fullblooded Indian Chief to be President of an I.B.E.W. local union. Needless to say everybody had a good time.

In a more serious vein we are in contract negotiations with the Christy Corp., a local shipyard. They really threw the book at us. They handed us a proposed contract doing away with our union shop, seniority, a wage cut plus several other things that would make things worse than the old open shop days. Our old contract expires March 1st. We have taken a strike vote which favored a strike by a 159 to one margin. All four unions

in the yard voted in favor of the strike by a 1077 to 55 margin.

The present work we have will keep all members busy until sometime this fall. In fact the yard could use a few more top men.

FRANK D. ANDERSON, P. S.

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Describes Giant Submarine Cable

L. U. 1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.—National Electric Products Corporation manufactured an IBEW union-made submarine cable 1,100 feet long. This is the largest cable up to the present time that the company has made. It weighed more than eight tons, and was laid across the Allegheny River in Pittsburgh. It will carry electricity from the Heinz Company Power Plant to the South Side of the river where it will operate pumps that will send water from newly-drilled wells back across the river to the Heinz Plant for processing purposes. This cable attracted so much attention that a picture appeared in the *Pittsburgh Post Gazette* showing the laying of the cable. This is one of the union-made cables manufactured at the Ambridge Plant.

Now just to change this news column a little, I wonder if you know some of the background of our union members. Do you know?

Albert Kuhel, one of our auditors, was a football star for Ambridge High in 1936. He played on the first team as center. Them were the days!

John Sieminski, our belt man, is not only a leather butcher, but also a handy wood butcher.

Richard Kulbaki, pipe-fitter, is the son-in-law of *Charles Moran*—one of the supervisors in the Depanning and Test Departments.

Adolph Shultz, oil man, does furnace sheet-metal work.

Dominic Burzese, Pipe Shop Department craneman, has a hobby of raising peaches. Of course he sells them also.

Walter (Butch) Trojan, Stranding Department, did most of his own work in building his home according to his own plans.

Arthur Cadley, Pipe Shop Department, used to be a draftsman for the Treadwell Construction Company, Midland, Pennsylvania.

John Zalinski, Executive Board member, is a great lover of children, whenever he makes a trip he never forgets his children with a gift.

Gladys Riley, Testing Department, did not want her future husband *John Cook*, also from same department, to take dancing lessons at *Arthur Murray*. Maybe sister *Riley* had different ideas. At the time of this writing they are probably married . . . early March wedding was planned.

Do you know Mr. Editor . . .

Jan Colades, who is our local union Santa Claus does not receive the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL*, he did at one time, and you just dropped him off the mailing list, we do know that it is the santa's duty to give, but in this case santa would like to receive. *Editor's Note: (We'll take care of this, Brother.)*

Some did not know, but our plant guards or shall we say the watchmen, are also local union members, the two with the most seniority are *Martin Flannery* and *John Christy*. Also

probably some of you wonder what happened to *Fred Wallace*, who was the chief watchman. Brother *Wallace* now is a wire inspector in the inspector's department. *R. J. Parker* is the new night turn steward for the Press Room Department.

Did you know that our local union President *John Deyber* plays basketball for the city league of Beaver Falls and some of us did not know that he is the same *John Deyber* that used to play basketball for the one time National Electric team.

Did you know that *Robert Parrish* from the Stranding Department has been married three years and they just had their third baby girl.

Rose Barnoski, Depanning Department is one girl who loves her dancing, especially in one of the local clubs in Corapolis on week-ends, it takes two to tango but *Joe McNally* from the Rubber Mill Department is there with his out-stretched hands to swing Sister *Barnoski*, the girl from Groveton.

JOHN GOZUR, P. S.

225 Local 1242 Guests Attend Christmas Fete

L. U. 1242, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The annual Christmas Party of General Insulated Wire and Local 1242 was held on December 13, 1953 at the Riviera Cafe, Cranston, Rhode Island. Over 225 guests were present at the dinner and dancing that followed. Brother *Vito Massarone* did a grand job as chairman of this affair assisted by Brothers *James White*, *Simonne Blanchard*, *Dorothy Riggle*, treasurer, *Mary Fonseca*, *Gus Rainone*, *Marie Voyer*, president and *James Slight*. Our guests of honor were Mr. and Mrs. *Melvin Cottrill* and Mr. *Eugene*

Parker, officials of General Insulated Wire, who shared in the gaiety and Christmas spirit of our members and friends, proving the good relationship between labor and management in our small local. We are now looking forward to our annual outing.

MRS. SIMONNE BLANCHARD, F. S.

Plan Oyster Roast At Maryland Shore

L. U. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.—Before I proceed with my favorable report of Local Union 1383, I will pause a few moments to say, Happy Easter Greetings to all of you wherever you are, from the officers, members and yours truly, *Sears*.

More work load is coming up now that the spring season is with us, and the new 40-footers are in process of building, with what manpower the appropriation would permit.

In my last report, I mentioned the fact that the United States Coast Guard Yard was able to handle any repair job or build new ships up to 1,500 tons and more. As of this writing no calls from headquarters had been reported to the Planning Department, so we can still carry on with the 40-footers and whatever ties up to the dock. Who knows? It can be a couple of rowboats, unquote.

Our Entertainment Committee has scheduled an oyster roast to be held on March 27, 1954 at Brother *Ed Fallon's* shore. We hope it will be even better than the last one, although the last one was a successful affair. Brother *Robert L. Walter*, our esteemed recording secretary, is busy sending out the letters in regard to the roast.

Incidentally, while looking back in the file I find that our charter was dated April 1, 1944 and now it is April 1, 1954. That makes our 10th anniversary, so Brothers, greetings are in order.

Space does not permit me to report much more. Please drive safe, work safe, and preach safety. You will accomplish a great deal.

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

Discuss Plans with International Office

L. U. 1505—NEWTON, WALTHAM, QUINCY, LOWELL, ALLSTON, BRIGHTON, SOMERVILLE, WATERTOWN, BEDFORD, BOSTON, BILLERICA.—In February, officers of Local 1505 met with International Representatives at the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the International Office and discussed matters of vital interest to the union members.

Coupled with the visit were talks with the two Senators representing

Local 1242 Party Committee



These members of Local 1242, Providence, R. I., made up the committee that planned the local's Christmas Party. From left: *Gus Rainone*; *Mary Fonseca*; *Simonne Blanchard*; *Vito Massarone*, chairman; Mr. and Mrs. *Melvin Cottrill*; *Eugene Parker*; *Marie Voyer*; *James Slight*; *Dorothy Riggles*, and *James White*.

this area. Both solons assured the informal delegation that plans are underway to aid the economic picture of the electronics industry.

Although vociferous opposition was noted at a hearing held in Wayland on a proposed zone change involving a new Raytheon development, political insiders stated that the town was expected to vote heavily in favor of the plan in March.

Ted Wood, astute steward at the Equipment Engineering building, whose area would be affected by the move to Wayland, was an official representative of Local 1505 at the Wayland High School hearing.

The local's scholarship committee made an all-out attempt to increase interest in the \$500 Louis B. Connors Memorial Scholarship. Principals of 211 public, parochial and private high schools in Greater Boston were mailed attractive posters for their bulletin boards and which called attention to the examination.

A healthy response was received at the union office for the cancer booklet, "101 Answers to Your Questions on Cancer." Many members also asked for the two Social Security booklets and the digest version of the state's workingmen's compensation law.

One of the prime movers in organizing Local 1505 at the Raytheon plants died suddenly of a heart attack while on his way from El Paso, Texas, to California.

We all well remember Frank Burke, dapper secretary-treasurer of the Waltham Central Labor Union, for his burning zeal to advance the cause of labor.

We're glad we heeded the advice which he telephoned to the office the day before he left for the South. A new bank was to be dedicated in this area while he was away and he wanted to make sure that the local would turn down any request to be present at the ceremonials. It seems that the bank's officials had sought out his written support to petition for the bank's construction—but then went ahead and hired all non-union construction labor to build it.

JAMES R. VALLELY, P. S.

Father of Local 1505



Frank C. Burke, 58, labor leader in the Greater Boston community, in 1946 molded a small group of workers at Raytheon into the now labor-powerful Local 1505, Waltham, Mass. While on his annual winter vacation he died of a heart attack. His funeral in Waltham was attended by hundreds.

Hanson Enameling Company does not wish to be a part of our local we are anxious to have our members return. Some of them have a good many years seniority, which would not count there. Monday, Frannie Hammond returned. She has been sick for part of the time, but most of the last year she has been inspecting at the Hanson factory. Are we glad to have her back??? I'll say!

The conveyor system has been added to and seems to be very satisfactory.

Mary Turner has found that the work of beading is causing lameness to her wrist—and she is now helping in the inspection department. Charles Raby is convalescing at his home and we hope that before long he will be well again.

Natale Bocacci died very suddenly last week. He had been ill for awhile but was improving and as always death comes as a surprise. Our sympathy goes out to his family.

The work of installing new paint-spraying equipment in Building "B" is progressing but not yet in use, and it is still necessary to run three shifts.

There seems to be plenty of work all over the place and much welding to be done.

Are you writing to our service men? Don't neglect this. It may be that you won't receive an answer, but you can bank on the fact, that far away from home some lonely boy reads your letter and feels less homesick because he is not forgotten.

Those 21 POWs who refused to come home, and so are lost to us may

have thought the folks back home didn't care.

Don't be afraid of caring too much. A thought like a tiny seed can bring back to our hearts a harvest far beyond our dreams.

If you can spare a thought send it along with a prayer and at last your own heart will overflow with treasures.

VERDA M. LANE, P. S.

• • •

Submits Electrical Workers' Alphabet

L. U. 1823, DENVER COLO.—Here-with is listed an Electrical Workers' alphabet:

- A—Accept your responsibilities.
- B—Be on the ball.
- C—Come out regularly.
- D—Do your best.
- E—Enter all activities.
- F—Forget selfishness.
- G—Get to know your fellow worker.
- H—Help yourself by helping others.
- I—Increase your knowledge.
- J—Join in civic affairs.
- K—Keep ready.
- L—Learn the rules.
- M—Make yourself useful.
- N—Never shirk your duty.
- O—Obey instructions.
- P—Pay dues promptly.
- Q—Quell quarrelsome tendencies.
- R—Read the JOURNAL.
- S—Study, at least occasionally.
- T—Train yourself and others.
- U—Use opportunity usefully.
- V—Visit the sick and distressed.
- W—Watch your language.
- X—Exercise your talents.
- Y—You are important.
- Z—Zealously promote unionism and Americanism.

The alphabet, used to compose the words by means of which we communicate with each other, enables us to acquaint everyone with the objectives of our organization. Our objectives are worthy. Let us renew our efforts to bring them to full realization and meanwhile:

"So live, that when thy summons comes to join

The innumerable caravan that moves
To the pale realms of shade, where
each shall take

His chamber in the silent halls of
death,

Thou go not, like the quarry slave
at night,

Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained
and soothed

By an unfaltering trust, approach thy
grave

Like one who wraps the drapery of
his couch

About him and lies down to pleasant
dreams."

(From "Thanatopsis" by William
Cullen Bryant).

GLEN H. GILBERT, P. S.

Contract Amendments Due Soon in Hanson

L. U. 1514, HANSON, MASS.—About a year ago it was planned to have our enameling done at the Hanson Enameling Company's plant, and several of our workers went to that plant to inspect, burn, make enamel, etc.

It seems to have proven impracticable to take the reflectors up there, and now we are to do the work here and have our old workers back. We start negotiations soon for amendments to our contract, and since the

Questions and Answers

(Continued from page 49)

Therefore for full capacity load and with no voltage drop the C.M. equal 1,775,000 C.M. Existing feeder is 1,500,000 C.M. and thus is satisfactory.

The 8" x 8" duct is only 12% filled with the cables and one is allowed 20% occupancy for ducts.

The only apparent cause of this high heat at peak load is loose connections at terminals unless the voltage is lower than the 2300V assumed.

As regards heating of parallel cables due to the inductive fields around cables carrying current, there is none to cause heating when all three phase leads are in the same conduit or trough.

Q. Everyone knows that in a 3 phase 440 circuit, you will obtain the wrong direction of a motor by making an error in the connection of the 3 phases to the motor. To correct this you can change any two leads. Why? Supposing you would have originally tied all three of them wrong, as below, would the motor run in the right direction, and if not how? By just changing two of the three would this correct the rotation?



I realize that with this setup you would change the polarity of your poles in the field but with A.C. current it is continually changing anyway so what would be the difference in the way it is tied?

LARRY METZGER
Local 776
Charleston, S. C.

A. By reversing any two leads of the three phase motor you are reversing the direction of flow of the current in the field or stator coils. You can also reverse the direction by reversing the armature current also but not both field and armature at the same time.

The stator is made up of a certain number of poles with current

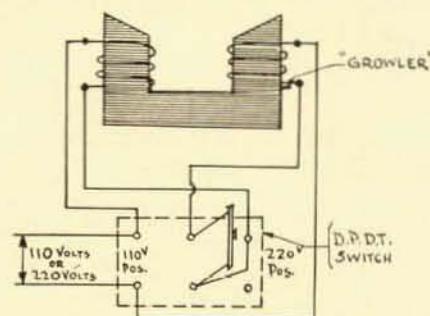
flowing from one to the other, thus the field direction around the conductors will change direction and thus oppose or aid the field direction of the armature conductors in the opposite direction when the leads are reversed even though the currents are sine waves.

In the diagram shown the phase leads to the motor (A-B-C) will cause the motor to turn in the desired direction because any two of these leads had been reversed twice from the original 440V supply phasing (C-A-B), which originally turned the motor in the desired direction.

Q. I would appreciate information on how to build an armature tester, growler type.

G. W. MCKAMY
Local Union 365

A. Below are shown the wiring connections of a "growler" to a double-pole double-throw switch so



WIRING LAYOUT
"Growler" wiring connections.

that it may be used for testing armatures with either a 110 volt or 220 volt single phase, 25 or 60 cycle source of power. When ordering a "growler" one should specify the range of horsepower of the motors to be tested. Adapters may be bought so as to test fractional horsepower motors with a large size "growler."

J. Scott Milne

(Continued from page 7)

District local union officers, I. O. Representatives and the membership at large.

On July 15, 1947, Mr. Milne was appointed International Secretary by President Tracy, to which post he was unanimously elected at the

Miami Convention of our Brotherhood in October 1950.

As International Secretary, Mr. Milne worked hard to effect operations and procedures in the International Office which would bring more efficiency and better service to the membership. He made changes in our JOURNAL which he felt would make it more attractive and interesting to the JOURNAL readers.

In addition to his work for the IBEW, Mr. Milne has been an ardent worker for the labor press throughout this country and Canada. He is President of the International Labor Press of America.

Mr. Milne makes his home in Washington. He is married to the former Doris Ford and has two sons, Robert E. and J. Scott, Jr.

On April 15, 1954, J. Scott Milne was sworn in as International President of the IBEW, having been elected to that position following the resignation of D. W. Tracy. It is significant that Brother Milne is the first International President in our history to have held the positions of International Representative, Vice President and Secretary before his elevation to the Presidency. Our President has accepted his new position with mingled feelings of appreciation, humility and a great desire to serve. Those who know him well believe the unwritten chapters of his life, those which will unfold as he assumes the highest position in our Brotherhood, will be the best, bringing even greater progress for our Brotherhood.

Joseph D. Keenan

(Continued from page 9)

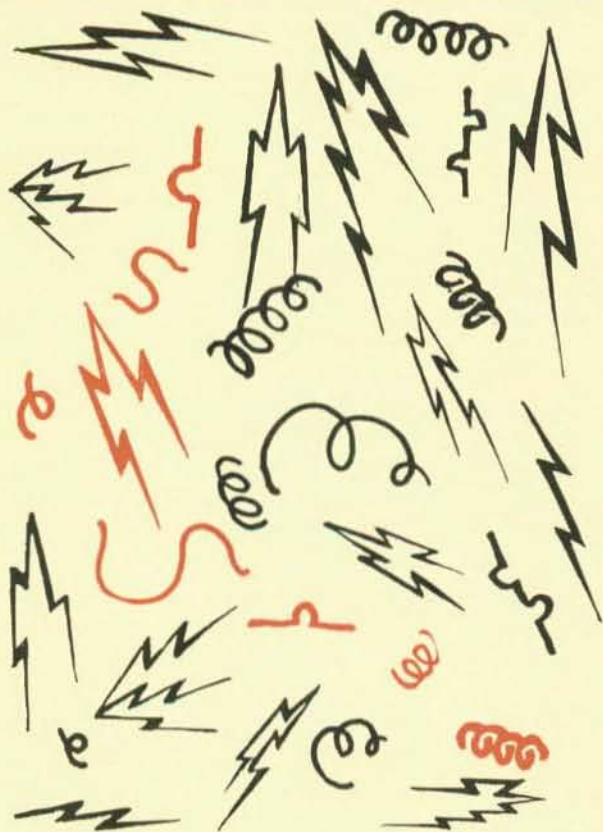
waged on social security and in state anti-labor laws being passed throughout the nation.

Mr. Keenan is the father of two sons, Joseph D., Jr. and John E. His beloved wife, Myrtle, well known in labor circles all over the country, passed away three months ago while accompanying her husband at the A.F.L. Executive Council Meeting in Florida.

Mr. Keenan makes his home in Washington, D. C.

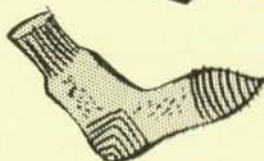
Wire 'Em

Each wire and each spark of electricity has a twin below. Take a pencil and join the twins. Look twice before you draw your line.



"MINE'S NEON - WHAT'S YOURS?"

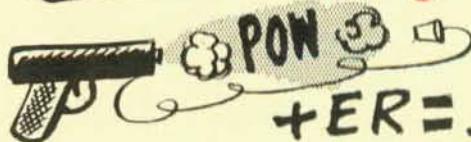
QUIZ



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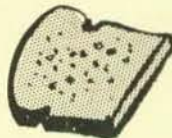
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+ ER = -----



"I know he's a self-made man. I saw him wire himself for sound!"

Guardian of Liberty

(Continued from page 25)

The decision establishing this precedent was that made under Chief Justice Marshall, who served a 35-year term on the Supreme Court bench, in the case known as *Marbury v. Madison*, decided February 24, 1803. This power of the court has continued and its use in our own day has invalidated such acts as the famous National Recovery Act of 1935.

At the same time, decisions of the court have nullified actions within states. We saw this in 1944 when the practice in several Southern states of barring negroes from party primaries was declared unconstitutional.

Dred Scott Case

Back in 1856 the wildly disputed "Dred Scott Case" heard under Chief Justice Taney, the Chief Justice who had administered the oath of office to nine Presidents from Van Buren to Lincoln, "affirmed that no state could by act or law passed since the adoption of the Constitution in any way violate the Federal Constitution." It was judged that since the Constitution recognized slave property, that property had to be protected throughout the national territory. Since "it is for a judge to declare, not to make the law," the court upheld the Constitution. The Supreme Court cannot change the Constitution; only the people can amend it and they did this December 18, 1865, when the 13th

Amendment removed slavery in any form from the American way of life. The court always acted so as to preserve our Constitution as supreme against any state or national laws.

The famous doctrine of "implied powers" of the Constitution was laid down in the *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819) case under Justice John Marshall. "Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adopted to that end, which are not prohibited, but consistent with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are constitutional."

Martin v. Hunter, and Cohens v. Virginia (1821) established precedents for the Supreme Court to review proceedings of a state court if the defeated party asserts a federal right.

The *Gibbons v. Ogden* case in 1824 assured freedom of commerce between the several states by proclaiming the supreme power of the federal government over all navigable waters of the United States.

In our own day, the state of New York was upheld by the Supreme Court (April 28, 1952) in its released time program permitting public school pupils to attend religious instruction outside the school building. At the present time, The Supreme Court's decision on the constitutionality of segregation in the public school system is impending.

In summary then it can be seen that in all of these cases the Supreme Court was and is acting for

the public "as the arbiter of legal issues of national importance." But Americans too, have kept in mind the thought of Justice Brewer who spoke at the 1940 anniversary celebration of the court: "It is a mistake to suppose that the Supreme Court is either honored or helped by being spoken of as beyond criticism. On the contrary, the life and character of its justices should be the objects of constant watchfulness by all, and its judgments subject to the freest criticism."

People's Privilege

This is the privilege of the people because the Supreme Court is really the people's court, deriving, as Warren R. Austin, a one time senator from Vermont has said, "all of its judicial power from the people by a direct grant." At the same time, he shows that the people's court has served them well, "Its use has been the marvel and admiration of statesmen, jurists, and historians of other countries. It has preserved our form of government. For a century and half it has enabled a logical development of the American system. It has prevented a gap occurring between the limits of the powers of the Republic and those of the several States, and likewise it has prevented the overlapping of those powers. It has defined the frontiers and boundaries of jurisdiction."

And in so protecting our Constitution from all encroachments the Supreme Court plays its role in the American drama prescribed in the words carved above the east entrance of the Supreme Court building: "Justice, the Guardian of Liberty."

Readers Take Note

YOUR JOURNAL Editor and his staff are extremely sorry that, due to circumstances beyond their control, the JOURNAL has been running very late for the past few months. We expect to have it on a better schedule next month, improving our schedule still more in June. The task of bringing out a magazine as large as ours and seeing that our 625,000 members receive it, is no small job for a limited staff. And recent developments at the International office have added to our burden. We ask you to bear with us. We shall do all in our power to bring you the kind of magazine you want and send it to you on time. Thanks for your cooperation.

J. SCOTT MILNE, *Editor*

Department of Interior

(Continued from page 54)

The Interior Department administered the Philippine Islands from 1939 until their independence on July 4, 1946; and it has recommended Hawaii and Alaska for statehood. In 1948 the work of developing Guam, American Samoa, and the trust territory of the Pa-

cific was placed with the department.

Called on during World War II, the Department of Interior through its agencies, expanded the production of helium more than 25 times. It administered the supply of coal to war plants and consumers when the peak requirements surpassed the peak requirements of World War I by 73,000,000 tons. It also provided valuable research on explosives, stepped up output of power plants four times, and headed the distribution of petroleum.

Again, at the time of the Korean war, powers of the President conferred by the Defense Production Act of 1950 were delegated to the Secretary of the Interior in the fields of electric power, petroleum, gas and solid fuels, minerals and fishery products.

Immediately after World War II, the Department of the Interior helped in the relocation of some 110,000 Japanese-Americans; and prepared a survey of the nation's natural resources which helped in preparing the European Recovery Program.

32 Countries Sign

By June 1951, the United States and 32 other countries had signed Point Four General Agreements and in cooperation with this program, the Department of the Interior during that year sent technicians and experts to 25 of these countries and took trainees from abroad to teach them American methods of meeting resource problems. Specifically, projects in these underdeveloped nations dealt with by our Interior Department experts were all directed towards stamping out hunger and want in these nations and raising their standard of living. The department helped create water supplies for farms, power for industries, and developed mining and metallurgy, found new off-shore fisheries and evaluated ore reserves to help put these countries on a sound basis for the future.

Death Claims for February, 1954

I. O. (3)	J. B. Thomas	1,000.00	110	J. T. O'Donnell	1,000.00
I. O. (4)	C. Behringer	1,000.00	125	F. A. Edwards	1,000.00
I. O. (4)	H. Nekt	1,000.00	125	J. H. Harris	1,000.00
I. O. (5)	E. M. Boone	1,000.00	125	R. A. Wolfe	1,000.00
I. O. (6)	C. A. Gehlke	1,000.00	125	G. E. Maxwell	1,000.00
I. O. (6)	C. W. Stark	1,000.00	125	T. R. Forkner	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	F. Amato	1,000.00	134	H. E. Peterson	1,000.00
I. O. (11)	J. J. Roessel	825.00	134	L. H. Hacker	1,000.00
I. O. (128)	A. C. Kries	1,000.00	134	E. L. Powers	1,000.00
I. O. (40)	J. L. Cuppett	1,000.00	134	R. H. Avery	1,000.00
I. O. (46)	R. Sherlock	1,000.00	134	H. H. Wainwright	1,000.00
I. O. (46)	H. Hilbert	1,000.00	134	P. J. McCarthy	1,000.00
I. O. (77)	N. B. Williams	1,000.00	134	H. Sievert	1,000.00
I. O. (99)	W. McMahon	1,000.00	134	C. R. Anderson	1,000.00
I. O. (102)	G. Dolson	1,000.00	134	M. J. Scott	1,000.00
I. O. (104)	J. Schweininger	1,000.00	134	W. R. Sibley	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	P. P. Fabbri	150.00	134	H. C. Drafz	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	C. E. McKillip	1,000.00	134	J. W. Podlessek	1,000.00
I. O. (135)	J. J. Sheridan	1,000.00	136	J. H. Rutledge	1,000.00
I. O. (159)	E. Holmsted	1,000.00	143	P. F. Miller	1,000.00
I. O. (332)	C. W. Gibson	1,000.00	164	H. M. Hammond	1,000.00
I. O. (365)	H. M. Chandler	475.00	177	C. Newman	825.00
I. O. (397)	C. L. January	1,000.00	185	R. Sheriff	1,000.00
I. O. (501)	H. W. Stall	1,000.00	203	S. Keller	1,000.00
I. O. (561)	M. Magas	1,000.00	214	M. T. Rice	1,000.00
I. O. (569)	H. A. Fink	1,000.00	229	J. A. Stanley	1,000.00
I. O. (794)	H. Vick	1,000.00	245	R. A. Pethe	1,000.00
I. O. (854)	W. O. MacDermat	1,000.00	292	L. B. Culver	1,000.00
I. O. (881)	J. T. Green	1,000.00	316	W. E. Poore	1,000.00
1	R. O'Connor	1,000.00	317	J. Quinlan	1,000.00
1	T. E. Kjar, Jr.	1,000.00	326	F. Creedon	1,000.00
3	A. Gonda	150.00	335	C. M. Brume	1,000.00
3	F. Mathiez	1,000.00	340	W. H. Clay	1,000.00
3	D. H. Miller	1,000.00	353	J. O. Dixon	1,000.00
3	W. Butram	1,000.00	359	F. F. Barton	825.00
3	J. Peters	1,000.00	372	H. C. Stanchfield	1,000.00
3	R. Rodgers	1,000.00	427	J. E. Harrington	1,000.00
3	D. Williams	1,000.00	440	J. G. McKeller, Sr.	1,000.00
3	J. C. Bongiovi	300.00	463	H. L. Anderson	1,000.00
3	J. F. DeLoog	1,000.00	475	T. D. Page	1,000.00
6	L. Holenstein	1,000.00	494	F. T. Friedel	1,000.00
9	M. Badella	475.00	542	O. L. Barnes	335.34
9	W. E. Jacob	1,000.00	542	L. L. Womack	1,000.00
9	R. E. Moreck	1,000.00	557	F. C. Moyer	1,000.00
9	R. A. Melinder	1,000.00	558	L. H. Anthony	1,000.00
11	P. D. Patterson	1,000.00	564	J. Baremore	650.00
11	C. O. Roberts	1,000.00	569	R. O. Freshwater	650.00
11	R. H. Mayfield	1,000.00	584	C. H. Brown	1,000.00
18	C. J. Dyck	1,000.00	588	H. R. Brooks	1,000.00
18	K. W. Zahniser	1,000.00	589	H. J. Kenler	1,000.00
18	P. Schuster	1,000.00	591	A. M. Blumington	1,000.00
23	E. L. Schroeder	1,000.00	595	G. J. Watson	1,000.00
23	J. F. Wennagel	1,000.00	606	J. C. Dawkins	1,000.00
31	C. R. McCollum	1,000.00	617	G. L. Allen	1,000.00
32	E. O. Laitzenheiser	1,000.00	629	D. E. Melver	475.00
34	I. Saylor	1,000.00	631	H. C. Warren	1,000.00
34	J. F. Fleming	1,000.00	649	C. G. Baldwin	1,000.00
38	W. J. Cady	1,000.00	659	E. C. Clark	1,000.00
40	G. S. Keller	1,000.00	664	J. T. Johnson	475.00
40	J. Blatchley	1,000.00	689	H. B. Smith	1,000.00
40	W. T. Pollard	1,000.00	710	C. Schley	150.00
45	P. H. Wray	300.00	710	C. T. Taylor	475.00
48	C. C. Turner	150.00	734	B. A. Sprinkle	825.00
48	L. B. Hathaway	1,000.00	735	G. W. Hankson	1,000.00
51	B. M. Torsyth	475.00	790	D. W. Brown	650.00
51	J. B. Sudduth	1,000.00	791	P. J. Curley	1,000.00
52	F. C. Nagy	1,000.00	830	J. M. Regan	1,000.00
53	J. Wilson	1,000.00	835	G. H. Nicholson	1,000.00
53	P. Dille	1,000.00	870	E. T. Norton	1,000.00
67	W. F. Lepper	1,000.00	912	R. J. Mauris	1,000.00
72	J. F. Vickers	1,000.00	934	A. R. Goslyn	1,000.00
79	H. Sessions	1,000.00	942	D. Richardson	1,000.00
89	W. H. Wiggs	1,000.00	953	E. C. Anderson	1,000.00
81	R. Graham	1,000.00	979	T. R. McFadden	1,000.00
95	L. C. Lee	1,000.00	1086	W. F. Farrow	1,000.00
95	A. G. Gilbert	1,000.00	1212	P. E. Monaghan	650.00
98	M. O'Brien	928.58	1339	H. A. Dust	1,000.00
98	E. L. Johnson	1,000.00	1313	O. B. Hohmann	300.00
103	M. C. Capodilupo	825.00	1393	M. T. Scott	1,000.00
103	J. P. Demovan	1,000.00			
103	W. Horneman	1,000.00			

\$148,336.92

Answers to Quiz on Page 31

1. courageous
2. parallel
3. occurred
4. temperament
5. embarrass
6. tomatoes
7. feet
8. children
9. wives
10. roots
11. women
12. beauties
13. sheep
14. lice
15. shelves
16. base
17. native
18. shallow
19. punish
20. impede
21. rigid
22. imposture
23. improve
24. discursive
25. descend

IN MEMORIAM

Prayer for Our Deceased Members

"Thou art the Resurrection and the Life," O Lord, and believing in Thee and all that Thou hast promised, we come to Thee in our sorrow and ask Thy help.

As we celebrate the joyous Easter season, there are many for whom Easter never came, for the Angel of Death called them and they awoke no more. Have mercy on them, O Lord, and give unto them all the joys of the Resurrection, at home in Thy house with Thee.

And remind their loved ones, O God, those who are left to mourn so bitterly, that there will one day be a glorious Easter, unlike any they have ever known, whereupon they and their loved ones will rise again and walk and talk and live and love together, in a land that knows no death.

And lustly Lord, be mindful of us, we who make this prayer. Guide us and guard us and strengthen us, so that we shall not fear death forever but shall await in joy and anticipation the glories of the resurrection which Thou hast promised to those who love Thee. Amen.

- George Brommer, L. U. No. 1
Born September 8, 1891
Initiated August 6, 1912
Died December 6, 1953
- Oscar Gable, L. U. No. 1
Born February 3, 1904
Initiated July 25, 1941
Died October 13, 1953
- David Haemmerle, L. U. No. 1
Born June 10, 1933
Initiated June 26, 1953
Died January 12, 1954
- Henry D. Kennedy, L. U. No. 1
Born June 23, 1885
Initiated October 2, 1941
Died December 24, 1953
- Torvald E. Kjar, Jr., L. U. No. 1
Born November 7, 1927
Initiated January 16, 1948
Died February 12, 1954
- Joe Larkins, L. U. No. 1
Born November 13, 1885
Reinitiated February 27, 1925
Died October 11, 1953
- Ted W. Morath, L. U. No. 1
Born January 8, 1923
Initiated October 14, 1953
Died February 26, 1954
- Edward T. Morgan, L. U. No. 1
Born August 19, 1869
Initiated March 25, 1927
Died December 27, 1953
- Robert O'Connor, L. U. No. 1
Born November 23, 1878
Initiated February 3, 1920
Died January 29, 1954
- Abe Siegel, L. U. No. 1
Born May 2, 1885
Initiated March 22, 1929
Died October 3, 1953
- James F. Walsh, L. U. No. 1
Born April 14, 1887
Initiated May 21, 1920
Died January 9, 1954
- Courtney Weast, L. U. No. 1
Born 1884
Reinitiated December 18, 1936
Died November 22, 1953
- Charles D. Welch, L. U. No. 1
Born July 28, 1864
Initiated July 15, 1900
Died December 7, 1953
- Clinton Witges, L. U. No. 1
Born January 15, 1902
Initiated August 20, 1937
Died October 11, 1953
- Mario Badella, L. U. No. 6
Born November 7, 1907
Initiated December 15, 1951
Died February 9, 1954
- Fred Blomberg, L. U. No. 6
Born August 24, 1878
Initiated April 22, 1944
Died November 16, 1953
- John M. Callaghan, L. U. No. 6
Born October 3, 1905
Initiated June 2, 1943
Died January 30, 1954
- Harry M. Draa, L. U. No. 6
Born March 7, 1897
Initiated January 7, 1939
Died December 19, 1953
- Charles Gehrke, L. U. No. 6
Born July 24, 1879
Initiated Sept. 28, 1905, in L.U. 404
Died January 19, 1954
- Louis A. Holenstein, L. U. No. 6
Born June 6, 1888
Initiated August 14, 1912, in L.U. 86
Died February 7, 1954
- Benjamin P. Jonas, L. U. No. 6
Born October 19, 1878
Initiated Sept. 16, 1902, in L.U. 283
Died February 14, 1954
- Oscar H. McGillicuddy, L. U. No. 6
Born August 20, 1886
Initiated Feb. 23, 1911, in L.U. 151
Died November 23, 1953
- William Morelli, L. U. No. 6
Born February 19, 1898
Initiated February 2, 1935
Died December 20, 1953
- Arne Nelson, L. U. No. 6
Born November 28, 1891
Initiated Oct. 22, 1945, in L.U. 591
Died December 24, 1953
- William O'Donnell, L. U. No. 6
Born November 19, 1916
Initiated October 30, 1953
Died February 1954
- C. W. Stark, L. U. No. 6
Born June 26, 1865
Initiated August 25, 1897
Died January 19, 1954
- Henry Vollers, L. U. No. 6
Born January 5, 1886
Initiated August 1, 1936
Died December 16, 1953
- William Watkins Fields, L. U. No. 28
Born August 17, 1897
Reinitiated May 20, 1941
Died February 22, 1954
- J. Frank Wennagel, L. U. No. 28
Born January 13, 1896
Initiated November 14, 1919
Died February 8, 1954
- Clarence McCollum, L. U. No. 31
Born July 18, 1909
Initiated May 6, 1938
Died February 13, 1954
- Eugene A. Lautzenheiser, L. U. No. 32
Born September 29, 1910
Initiated March 4, 1946
Died February 5, 1954
- William Treanor, L. U. No. 41
Born February 14, 1889
Initiated November 6, 1945
Died February 1954
- Wilson H. Turner, L. U. No. 86
Born February 17, 1897
Reinitiated August 22, 1952
Died December 28, 1953
- Russell Sheriff, L. U. No. 185
Born March 7, 1904
Initiated September 2, 1928
Died January 27, 1954
- Ralph Mathews, L. U. No. 517
Born 1893
Reinitiated January 19, 1953
Died January 30, 1954
- Herman Zuehlke, L. U. No. 663
Born October 22, 1892
Initiated October 22, 1941
Died December 31, 1953
- Alton Jones Bennett, L. U. No. 846
Born October 26, 1916
Initiated January 24, 1952
Died February 5, 1954
- Arnold Daniel, L. U. No. 846
Born January 29, 1900
Reinitiated August 24, 1950
Died February 14, 1954
- A. P. Harmon, L. U. No. 846
Born September 28, 1903
Initiated October 5, 1942
Died December 13, 1953
- John A. Simpson, L. U. No. 948
Born November 14, 1894
Initiated September 12, 1952
Died February 3, 1954
- Peter Coccia, L. U. No. 1041
Born February 17, 1881
Initiated March 21, 1946
Died January 30, 1954
- William F. Farrow, L. U. No. 1086
Born October 23, 1903
Initiated June 6, 1934
Died January 22, 1954
- Peter Motyka, L. U. No. 1098
Born June 18, 1891
Initiated October 4, 1943
Died December 29, 1953
- Vernon Newcomer, L. U. No. 1109
Born May 23, 1906
Initiated December 5, 1945
Died February 5, 1954
- Harold Stanger, L. U. No. 1109
Born November 10, 1910
Initiated November 27, 1946
Died January 20, 1954
- Isaac Salanoa, L. U. No. 1186
Born March 10, 1918
Initiated September 1, 1951
Died February 1954
- John Benck, L. U. No. 1245
Born December 25, 1889
Initiated February 1, 1950
Died February 1954
- Harold Gavin, L. U. No. 1245
Initiated November 1, 1942
Died February 16, 1954
- Raymond F. Stafford, L. U. No. 1245
Born May 18, 1896
Initiated May 29, 1950
Died January 2, 1954
- Joe Stephenson, L. U. No. 1245
Born April 5, 1898
Reinitiated September 1, 1944
Died December 1953
- H. C. Stilwell, Sr., L. U. No. 1245
Born November 18, 1891
Initiated November 1, 1952
Died December 1953
- William Welsh, L. U. No. 1320
Born December 17, 1898
Initiated January 16, 1943
Died November 11, 1953
- John Bastian, L. U. No. 1345
Born November 11, 1900
Initiated July 26, 1943
Died January 19, 1954
- Harold Travis, L. U. No. 1392
Born July 9, 1894
Initiated May 8, 1948
Died February 12, 1954
- Edward C. Kinney, L. U. No. 1505
Born September 24, 1895
Initiated May 1, 1946
Died February 14, 1954
- Robert Hopkin, L. U. No. 1526
Born October 13, 1904
Initiated March 1, 1951
Died December 27, 1953
- Frank Wittges, L. U. No. 1631
Born November 16, 1898
Reinitiated Feb. 10, 1938, in L.U. 817
Died February 2, 1954

MILK FOR BABY

(In a New York milk strike, some time ago, parents traveled as far as Pennsylvania to obtain milk for their children.)

When innocent infants were made victims of strife,

In a struggle of adults they knew nothing about;

When tiny lips were parched for want Of the body-building liquid they couldn't do without,

Some parents acted with untiring vim, In search of the precious fluid they sped;

No obstacles nor barriers could slacken their pace,

Their beloved babies must be, regularly, fed!

They'll circle the globe, and do it with pride,

To keep their offspring's nourishments well supplied!

A Bit O' Luck,

AME GLICK,

L. U. 3,

New York, N. Y.

* * *

TOLERANCE

Oh, why be bitter or hate one another?
The reason is why Cain slew his brother,
Who seeks yet to scorn another of these,
That sees in his wisdom to pray as he please,

The clown who is laughing and making a jest,

May not sit with the Judge at the feet of the blest,

Though he be in riches, poor or well dressed,

You cannot be righteous to cause him distress,

If he be a rabbi, a parson or priest,
For he that is greatest may think himself least.

J. J. CASHON,

L. U. 1353,

Louisville, Ky.

* * *

HE HAD KIND EYES

He had kind eyes,
Which dwelt upon my face with tolerance
Ere passing on

To meet the busy throng along the street.

I cannot tell
You whether he was brown or black or white

Or yet if he

Was old or young or somewhere in between.

He must have been
Someone who knew the man of Galilee,
And this I prize,
Accepting yet not knowing me
He had kind eyes.

D. A. HOOVER,

L. U. 1306,

Decatur, Ill.

* * *

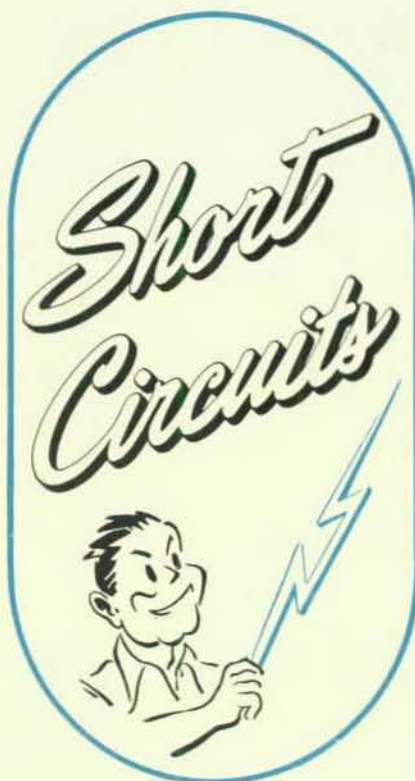
"THE BOOMER"

I longed to be a lineman, and on a cross-arm stand,

With a look of ignorance on my face and a primary in my hand,

How well I remember when I first learned how to climb,

In that bald-faced state of Kansas, in the year of 'ninety-nine.



The heat in the summer was scorching hot,
in the winter time it was the wind,
You never pulled a crossarm up, you always pulled it in.

I've worked all over the Texas plains, and rode all kinds of mixed-up trains,
From the I. G. N. to the M. K. T., the Gulf Colorado, and the Santa Fe,

But now I'm an old-time boomer, and I just blew in, and the dirt of the road is still on my skin.

My feet's raw sore, and my throat's as dry

As the sagebrush leaf in the Alkali.
And I'm still on the hummer, and a-spar-ring for meals

And a-riding the brake beams close to the wheels.

I've helped light up all great cities, and caused people to think,

Strung wire from coast to coast, and never missed a drink.

I worked for Midnight Clary on the rock-bound coast of Maine,

And I worked for Big Ben Lewis, in Portland, Oregon's sleet and rain.

I've worked for Heine Holderling on the Klondike's golden shore,

And took a boat down the Yukon to Nome, two thousand miles or more.

I staked a claim on Anvil Creek, and also Crooked River,

But that Arctic wind was bitter cold and would make you shake and shiver.

I stuck around till the freeze-up come, and I couldn't take no more.

So I grabbed myself a steerage boat, for California's sunshine shore.

I worked for Arthur Gorman in San Francisco's Golden Gate,

And came on to Los Angeles on a Southern Pacific freight.

When I got to the City of Angels, I had to see a man

By the name of Herbert Kinch and a thousand gangs he ran,

From the peaks of the High Sierras to San Pedro's dirty shore.

From Santa Monica Boulevard to Boulder Dam and more.

I've worked for hometown scissorbills that had never been around

And didn't know the difference from a primary to a ground.

From the Equator to the Arctic Circle I've answered many a call.

But the self-appointed foreman is the biggest scissorbill of them all.

JACK HILL,

L. U. 18,

Los Angeles, Calif.

* * *

LIFE

Have you walked along a country road
With not a soul in sight
And felt the nearness of your GOD
Midst nature's awesome might?

Have you romped upon a grassy plain
With feet unshod and bare
And felt the touch of a mist rain
Or breathed the mountain air?

Have you wandered far from nature land
To a far off distant shore
And longed to clasp a familiar hand
Left behind forever more?

Have you stood before an altar
And pledged the marriage vow
To love and cherish forever after
Someone dear beside you now?

Have you gazed upon a newborn child
And known a parent's love
For this little one so meek and mild
Sent surely from above?

Have you stood beside the bier
Of a dear and well loved one
And with heart so grieved shed not a tear
But did pray "Thy Will Be Done"?

Have you looked upon an aged face
Grown wizened by the years
And found the secret of His grace
That allays all mortal fears?

If all these things you may have known
GOD's plan you've surely filled
And in His House awaits your crown
When the human heart is stilled.

MABEL KEER GOTTA,

L. U. 3,

New York, N. Y.

* * *

KEEPERS OF THE LIGHT

We take for granted all our comforts
Until some windy night the lights go out,
Then in the darkness where we grope
Looking for candles, we do not doubt

That man-made light is wonderful.
Others serve us every night
Keeping the machinery that gives us
Constant and beautiful electric light.

This is a song of praise for men
Seldom thought of, seldom sung,
Who work at night when others sleep

To keep our streets and avenues all hung
With light. We rest secure while light
Dispels the twisted form of crime
And keeps the life aglow in sick beds,
I sing the keepers of the light, in rhyme.

PAULINE HUGHES,

Ladies' Auxiliary, L. U. 465,

San Diego, Calif.

It could happen to
ANYBODY
who uses
UNGROUND
ED
TOOLS



Idea submitted by Laurence Robicheaux,
L. U. 130, New Orleans